THE COLUMBIAN

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

At TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year, $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year strictly in advance—$2.25 if not paid in advance and $2.50 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the Publisher, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State, or to distant post offices, must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1875.

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COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XI, NO. 25

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One inch, (twelve lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.50	$3.50	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	15.00
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Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	17.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	60.00
One column	30.00	35.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's Notices three dollars.

Transient or local notices, twenty cents a line. Regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Frain Derr, Isaac S. Monroe.
Prothonotary, &c.—H. Frank Zarr.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—Michael Grover.
Surveyor—Isaac Dewitt.
Treasurer—John Snyder.
Commissioners—William Lawton, John Herner, John Ent.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Krickbaum.
Auditors—C. J. Campbell, S. E. Smith, David Yost.
Coroner—Charles G. Murphey.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Board Poor Directors—Directors—J. P. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Creveling, Sec'y, O. P. Ent, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President; H. H. Grove, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles H. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—S. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. R. Edelson, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. J. R. Williams.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. J. H. McGarrah.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.

Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier.
Residence—East street, near Forks Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.
Services every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Keller's church, Madison township.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion. Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.
Persons desiring to consult the Rector on religious matters will find him at the parsonage on Rock Street.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser.
Minister—Rev. J. A. Irvine.
Sunday Service—3 p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at 2 p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, ju printed and neatly bound in small books, n hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. eb. 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and Justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

CLOTHING, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Main st., East Bloomsburg.

E. M. KNORR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

LOUIS BERNARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market.

THE MISSES HARMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street, below Central Hotel.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main street, above Court House.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Main street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Rooms 4 and 8, Brower's building, 2d floor.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side of Main street, above J. K. Eyer's.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road.

H. ROSNESTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House.

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and Centre streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk and Harness maker, Shive's Block, Main street.

THOMAS WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three-story brick, Main street, west of Market st.

D. W. ROBBINS, Liquor dealer, second door from the northwest corner Main and Iron streets.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

A. B. HERRING, Carpenter and builder, Main street below Pine.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main street, next door to Good's Hotel.

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and dealer in grain, Mill street.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main street, below Pine.

LIGHT STREET.

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tinware in all its branches.

PETER ENT, Miller, and dealer in all kind of Grain, Flour, Feed, &c. All kinds of Grain purchased.

ESPY.

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill

ATTORNEY'S BLANKS, Common and Judgment Bonds, just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. All kinds of Attorney's blanks either kept on hand or printed to order.

CATAWISSA.

ST. JOHN'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—3 o'clock p. m. every Sunday.
Sunday School—1:30 p. m.
Holy Communion the second Sunday in the month.

DR. E. W. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, on Main street,
Mar.27,'74-y Catawissa, Pa.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-38

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second street, Robbins' building.

BUCK HORN.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER,
EXCHANGE HOTEL, BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
Office over Klein's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m. for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.
All calls night or day promptly attended to.
Apr.23'75-tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar.27,'74-y Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. B. F. GARDNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office above J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store.
Apr.23'75-tf

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1. Bloomsburg, Pa. July1,'73—y

C. R. & W. J. BUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House
Mar.6,'74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building. April 10,'74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. BERVEY EWING SMITH.
A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. July1,'73—y

C. E. BROCKWAY. GEORGE E. ELWELL.
BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. Sept.11,'74—y

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. E. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 1y—38

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Will practice in all the courts of Columbia, Sullivan and Lycoming counties, in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania, and in the circuit and district courts of the United States held at Williamsport, Pa.
Will be in his office in the Columbian building, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of each Week; and in Benton on Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays, unless absent on professional business. Sept. 18,1875.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, ins Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	$ 6,500,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancanshire	10,000, 00
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,100,000
American of Philadelphia	1,100 000
Ætas of Hartford	5 0,000
Wyoming, of Wilkes Barre	221,000
Farmers Mutual of Danville	1,000,000
Danville Mutual	75,000
Home, New York	5,000,000
	$61,958,000

March 26,'74—y

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM MORRIS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
Cutting, cleaning and repairing promptly attended to. First floor over J. F. Wideman's Hardware Store, Bloomsburg, Pa. Jan. 6, '75—tf

R. M. TUBBS,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
BURNING AND LUBRICATING OILS,
Office in Maize's Building, corner Main and Centre streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.
☞Orders solicited and promptly filled.
May, 28, '72-1y

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH, which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Office a few doors above the Court House, same side. July1,'73

E. J. THORNTON
would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he has just received a full and complete assortment of
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,
FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,
and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment, Main street, below Market. July1,'73

BROWN'S HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
B. STOHNER, Proprietor.
Accommodations First Class—$1.25 to $1.50 per day.
RESTAURANT ATTACHED.
Large, Airy Sample Rooms on 1st Floor.
Bloomsburg, July 2, 1875-tf.

VULCAN IRON WORKS,
DANVILLE, MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.
WILLIAM H. LAW, Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Rollers, Gasholder, Fireproof Buildings, Wrought Iron Roofing, Roofing Frames, Flooring and Doors, Farm Gates and Fencing, also Wrought Iron Piping, Stacks and all kinds of Smith Work, &c. Repairs promptly attended to.
N. B.—Drawings and Estimates supplied.
July 1, 1875—tf

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.
G. A. HERRING
RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened

SNYDER'S TANNERY,
(old stand) Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the most substantial and workmanlike manner, and sold at prices to suit the times. The highest price in cash will at all times be paid for
GREEN HIDES
of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, March 12, 1875-y

NEW MUSIC STORE.

OPERA HOUSE, 3d ROOM,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
B. H. STRICKLAND
Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a New Music Store, in the Bloomsburg Opera House, on Centre street, below Main, where he keeps a full assortment of
PIANOES,
ORGANS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
SHEET MUSIC,
MUSIC BOOKS, &c.,
always on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. He invites the patrons of music to call and examine his stock.
REPAIRING AND TUNING,
also attended to on demand. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. aprl 9'75-1y

BLOOMSBURG

State Normal School.

THIS Institution affords to students preparing for the profession of TEACHING, excellent facilities for improvement in the most approved methods of instruction.
For the accommodation of students desiring preparation for College, or for the business relations of life, an Academic Department is organized, which affords the most ample facilities for so doing.
Each course of study is complete in itself.
Superior advantages are offered for instruction in MUSIC and LANGUAGES.

Fall Session commences Wednesday, August 26th
Fall Session closes Tuesday, December 22d.
Spring session commences Wednesday, Dec, 30th.
Spring Session closes Tuesday, June 28th.
Spring TERM commences Wednesday, March 31st

TERMS,
BOARD, including Fuel and Washing, FOUR DOLLARS per week.
Tuition ONE DOLLAR per week. In Model School only to sixty cents per week.

Students are admitted at any time, and to and course of study for which they may be prepared. It is better, if possible, to be present at the commencement of a term, or a session.
Send for a Catalogue.
Applications for admission may be addressed to
DR. T. L. GRISWOLD, Principal.
COL. J. G. FREEZE, Secretary.
Aug. 14,'74—1y

GREENWOOD SEMINARY.
THE Greenwood Seminary will open the Fall Term of School
8TH MONTH 16TH, 1875,
under the care of Friends, with A. W. Potter, B. E., Principal.
The desirable location of this School and the high standing of the principal amongst educators and students are seldom found. Students from a distance can reach the Seminary by public conveyance at a trifling cost from Bloomsburg, Pa. Boarding can be had at the Seminary or private houses on reasonable terms. For particulars inquiry may be made of Ellis Eves, Aaron Rester or R. S. Eves, Millville, Pa., or T. E. Eves, Danville, Pa.
Millville, 7 mo., 5, 1875. tf.

CARRIAGE

MANUFACTORY
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER
HAVE on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every description of Wagons both PLAIN and FANCY,
Warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sent out from the establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a fine assortment of
SLEIGHS
of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best material.
An inspection of their work is asked as it is believed that none superior can be found in the country.
July 1, 1873—tf.

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS!

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.
A. S. CROSSLEY has on hand and for sale cheaper than the cheapest, for cash, or will exchange for old Wagons on reasonable terms,
CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
AND
WAGONS
of every description both plain and fancy.
Portable Top Buggies, open Buggies, Plain and Fancy Platform Spring Wagons all of the latest style and made of good material and fully warranted.—Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I cannot be undersold. I claim that I make the best wagons for the least money.
I also do painting, trimming and repair old work at the shortest notice, old springs welded and warranted to stand or no pay. I will exchange a portable top buggy for any kind of lumber, such as hemlock, pine, ash, linn hickory and poplar to bedriver ed at my shop by the first of February, 1875. Irondale orders taken and McKelvy, Neal & Co's for repairing for cash. A. S. CROSSLEY.
July tf

LIGHT STREET

BUGGY & CARRIAGE
MANUFACTORY
H. F. OMAN hereby informs the public that he has entered into co-partnership with his brother, L. Oman, and that the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of
H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.
They will have on hand or manufacture to order
BUGGIES,
CARRIAGES,
SPRING WAGONS,
LIGHT WAGONS,
ROAD WAGONS,
and every thing in their line of business, of the best material and most complete workmanship, and at prices as low as can be afforded.
Share of Public patronage is respectfully solicited.
H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.
Aug. 14,'74—1y.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
ROWELL & CHESMAN
Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO

Poetical.

Selected for THE COLUMBIAN.

SPITTING IN A RAIL-CAR.

BY A LADY.

Sitting in a rail car,
Flying on by steam,
Head against the casement,
Dreamed a curious dream;
Yet I could not think it
All a thing ideal,
For, though very monstrous,
It was very real.

First there came a gentle-
Man in patent leather,
Collar, bosom, wristbands,
Raglan for the weather;
In the height of fashion,
Watch-key, hat and glove,
And with air probe-scha,
Sett upon the stove.

Near him sat a parson,
Telling how the Lord
Sent the great revivals,
Blessed the preached word;
But, my dream discovered,
He was not above
"Honey-dew" or "fine cut"
Spitting on the stove!

Next came in a trader,
Pockets full of cash,
Talked about the country,
Going all to smash;
'Twas the "WOMEN'S DRESSING,"
Did the thing, "BY JOVE!"
Sipped a little brandy,
Sett upon the stove.

Paddy thought 'twas "square" like
To be sitting still,
All the while a-goin'
Over bog and hill;
'Twas a glorious contra,
Sure," as he could prove,
Equal to his betters,
Sett upon the stove.

Witless, perfumed dandy,
Putting on his airs,
Flourished diamond breast-pin,
Smiled in his ward'an ear,
Talked about Lancaster,
"Such a perfect love,"
Twirled a carrot moustache,
Sett upon the stove,

Little boy in short coat
Wants to be a man,
Following example
As the surest plan;
Watches gent and parson,
Copies every move,
And, with Pat and trader,
Setts upon the stove.

Soon the flying rail car
Reeks with nauseous steam,
Ladies almost fainting,
Children in a scream,
Husband, asking lady,
"What's the matter love?
Have a glass of water?"
Setts upon the stove.

On we go, still flying,
Not a breath of air
Fit for Christian people
In that crowded car;
Sickening, fainting, dying,
Ladies make a move,
Gent throws up the window
Setts upon the stove.

Talk of ladies' flounces,
Ribbons, jewels, flowers,
Crinolines and perfumes,
Gossip, idle hours—
Put all faults together
Which men can't approve,
And they're not a match for
Spitting on the stove.

Miscellaneous.

Mother Shipton's Prophecy.

Every now and then, for these 400 years and more, some one has brought to light the prophecy and memory of Mother Shipton. As event follows event in mechanical progress, her doggerel verses fall in so pat that they must needs be quoted. This Mother Shipton was one that would have taken high rank as a medium in our day; in her's, the fifteenth century, she was said to have been begotten, like the wizard Merlin, of the phantasm of Appollo, or some aerial demon under that guise, and a beautiful orphan Yorkshire girl, named Agatha. She had the wierd, lonely girlhood that the child of shame is apt to have, avoided or persecuted by those who should have been her mates; she was christened Ursula by the Abbot of Beverly, and grew up so eccentric and unnaturally shrewd that by and by this tradition, in those superstitous days, grew about her birth. She prophesied as she grew older, and even "persons of quality" consulted her. She told the great Wolsey that he should never come to York, and, indeed, when within eight miles of it, he was arrested by Northumberland at King Henry's order, and brought to Leicester, where he died. Also she is said to have foretold the great fire of London, the execution of Charles I. and many notable events besides of the Reformation of the reign of Elizabeth and James. At the age of seventy-three she foretold her death, and at the hour predicted she died. Her name is a popular tradition in Yorkshire even to-day, and the tradition is founded in part on fact. Her famous prophecy was said to have been published in her lifetime, and again two hundred years ago, it was certainly published forty years ago, for we have seen it in a book of that time, where it was said to be copied from an older book. Though most of the items are vague enough some show a marked coincidence with remarkable events, such as the invention of steam, railway locomotives and tunnels, the telegraph, ironclads, and the admission of Jews into Parliament (in 1858). Without further preface, these are the elegant lines;

Carriages without horses shall go,
And accidents fill the world with woe;
Around the world thoughts shall fly
In the twinkling of an eye.
Water shall yet more wonders do,
Now strange, but yet they shall be true;
The world upside down will be
And gold be found at the root of a tree;
Through hills men shall ride
And horse nor ass be at his side:
Under water men shall walk,
Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk;
In the air shall men be seen
In white, in black, in green;
Iron in the water shall float
As easy as a wooden boat;
Gold shall be found and shown
In the land that's not now known;
Fire and water shall wonders do;
England shall at last admit a Jew;
The world to an end shall come
In eighteen hundred eighty-one.

No two sides of any human are precisely alike. It is the same with every limb, no pair of limbs are fashioned alike. One hand is almost always larger than the other; so with the foot, the leg and the arm. But the greatest of all marvels is this: never were two human faces alike.

A tipsy man, who mistook a globe lamp, with letters on it, for the queen of night, exclaimed: "well, I'll be (hic) blest, if somebody hain't stuck an advertisement on the (hic) moon."

CLEARFIELD RIOT CASES.

Charge of Judge Orvis.

Commonwealth vs. Ralph Parks, et. al.' } In the Quarter Sessions of Clearfield county.

CHARGE OF THE COURT.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY.—This is an indictment presented by the Grand Jury of this county against fifty-two persons named in the indictment, charging them in the first count with riot, and in the second and third counts with conspiracy, to increase the price of wages for mining coal from fifty to sixty cents per ton, by means of threats, intimidations and violence directed towards other persons who were willing to work in the mines at the former prices. A continuance was granted to two of the defendants by the Court, a *nolle prosequi* was entered by the Commonwealth as to six others and twelve others failed to appear. The remaining thirty-two defendants appeared and severally pleaded not guilty. You have been sworn to try the issue thus joined between the Commonwealth and these thirty-two defendants.

A riot is a tumultuous disturbance of the public peace by three persons or more, assembling together of their own authority with an intent mutually to assist one another against any one who shall oppose them in the execution of some private object, and afterwards executing the same in a violent and turbulent manner, to the terror of the people, whether the act intended is lawful or unlawful. It requires three persons at least to be engaged to constitute a riot. Where there are less than that number their offense may be an affray, an assault and battery, or some other offense, but cannot amount to a riot. All persons acting in concert and present aiding and abetting when a riot occurs, are guilty as principals. It is not what one individual does, but what is done by all that constitutes the riot. And every person present taking part, or aiding and abetting those who take an active part are guilty of what all did. Persons who happened to be there by accident or were drawn there by idle curiosity, but took no part with the rioters by act or word cannot be held responsible for the riot. The Commonwealth alleges that these defendants, together with others to the number of several hundred, were guilty of a riot at Goss Run, this county, on the 11th of May last. If you find from the evidence that on the 11th of May at Goss Run, three or more persons assembled and proceeded to carry out their object in a riotous, tumultuous and violent manner to such an extent as to put the persons who came there to work in fear, the parties thus acting would be guilty of a riot, and if any or all of these defendants were present taking an active part with the rioters or for the purpose of aiding or abetting them, they should be convicted under the first count of this indictment. Only such of the defendants as were present on that occasion can be convicted of a riot, whatever you may find as to their guilt or innocence of the other charge of the indictment.

As we have already stated, this indictment contains two counts for conspiracy. These counts charge substantially the same offense, merely varying in the manner of stating the circumstances. Conspiracy is where two or more persons agree or combine together, and to carry out an unlawful purpose, or to carry out an indifferent, or lawful purpose by unlawful means. It would be impossible for us to detail to you all of the various combinations which have been heretofore held to amount to conspiracy. All combinations to do unlawful acts, or to do acts otherwise lawful by unlawful means are held to be indictable as conspiracies. Other acts, which when done by an individual, are perfectly lawful, when done by a combination of two or more, become unlawful. The law upon this subject is so well laid down by the present Chief Justice of the Supreme court of this State, in the case of the Morris Run Coal Company vs. The Barclay Coal Company, 13 P. F. Smith, 173, that we will read to you a portion of his opinion. This was an action of debt brought by the plaintiff against the defendant upon an accepted draft. The defense was that the draft had been given in pursuance of a combination or agreement between five coal companies, the purpose of which was to regulate the price of coal, which combination was alleged to be illegal and the draft, therefore, without legal consideration.

Judge Agnew says: "The effects produced on public interests lead to the consideration of another feature of great weight in determining the illegality of the contract, to-wit: the combination resorted to by these five companies. Singly each might have suspended deliveries and sales of coal to suit its own interests, and might have raised the price even though this might have been detrimental to the public interest. There is a certain freedom which must be allowed to every one in the management of his own affairs. When competition is left free, individual error or folly will generally find a correction in the conduct of others. But here is a combination of all these companies operating in the Blossburg and Barclay mining regions, and controlling their entire productions. They have combined together to govern the supply and the price of coal in all the markets from the Hudson to the Missisippi rivers, and from Pennsylvania to the lakes. This combination has a power in its confederated form which no individual action can confer. The public interest must succumb to it, for it has left no competition free to correct its baleful influence. When the supply of coal is suspended, the demand for it becomes importunate and prices must rise, or if the supply goes forward, the price fixed by the confederates must accompany it. The domestic hearth, the furnace of the iron master, and the fires of the manufacturer, all feel the restraint, while many dependent hands are paralized and hungry mouths are stinted. The influence of a lack of supply or a rise in the price of an article of such prime necessity, cannot be measured. It permeates the entire mass of community, and leaves few of its members untouched by its withering blight. Such a combination is more than a contract, it is an offense. I take it, said Gibson, J., a combination is criminal whenever the act to be done has a necessary tendency to prejudice the public or to oppress individuals, by unjustly subjecting them to the power of the confederates, and giving effect to the purpose of the latter, whether of extortion or of mischief; Commonwealth vs. Carlisle, Brightly's Rep. 40. In all such combinations when the purpose is injurious or unlawful, the gist of the offense is the conspiracy. Men can often do by the combination of many, what severally no one could accomplish, and even what when done by one would be innocent. It was held in The Commonwealth vs. Eberle, 3 S. & R. 9, that it was an indictable conspiracy for a portion of a German Lutheran congregation to combine and agree together to prevent another portion of the congregation by force of arms, from using the English language in the worship of God among the congregation. So a conspiracy to assist a female infant to escape from her father's control with a view to marry her against his will, is indictable as a conspiracy at common law, while it would have been no criminal offense if one alone had induced her to elope with and marry him. Mifflin vs. Commonwealth 5 W. & S, 461. One man or many may hiss an actor; but if they conspire to do it they may be punished: per Gibson, C. J. Hood vs. Palm 8, Barr 238; 1 Russel on crimes 556. And action for a conspiracy to defame will be supported though the words be not actionable, if spoken by one: Hood vs. Palm supra. Defamation by the outcry of numbers, says Gibson, C. J., is as resistless as defamation by the written act of an individual. And says Coulter, J., "the concentrated energy of several combined wills, operating simultaneously and by concert upon one individual, is dangerous even to the cautious and circumspect, but when brought to bear upon the unwary and unsuspecting, it is fatal; Twitchell vs. Commonwealth, 9 Barr 211. There is a potency in numbers when combined, which the law cannot overlook, where injury is the consequence. If the conspiracy be to commit a crime or an unlawful act, it is easy to determine its indictable character. It is more difficult when the act to be done or purpose to be accomplished is innocent in itself. Then the offense takes its hue from the motives, the means or the consequences. If the motives of the confederates be to oppress, the means they use unlawful, or the consequence to others injurious; their confederation will become a conspiracy. Instances are given in The Commonwealth vs. Carlisle, Bright Rep. 40. Among those mentioned as criminal is a combination of employers to depress the wages of journeymen below what they would be, if there were no resort to artificial means; and a combination of the bakers of a town to hold up the article of bread, and by means of scarcity thus produced to extort an exorbitant price for it. The latter instance is precisely parallel with the present case. It is the effect of the act upon the public which gives that case and this its evil aspect as the result of confederation, for any baker might choose to hold up his own bread or coal operator his coal, rather than sell at ruling prices; but when he destroys competition by a combination with others, the public can buy of no one.

In rex vs. De Berenquetal, 3 M. & S. 67, it was held to be a conspiracy to combine to raise the public funds on a particular day by false rumor. The purpose itself, said Lord Ellenborough, is mischievous. It strikes at the price of a valuable commodity in the market, and if it gives a fictitious price by means of false rumor, it is a fraud levelled against the public, for it is against all such as may possibly have anything to do with the funds on that particular day. Every "corner," in the language of the day, whether it be to affect the price of articles of commerce, such as breadstuffs or the price of vendible stocks, when accomplished by confederation to raise or depress the price and operate on the markets is a conspiracy. The ruin often spread abroad by these heartless conspiracies is indescribable, frequently filling the land with starvation, poverty and woe. Every association is criminal where the object is to raise or depress the price of labor beyond what it would bring if it were left without artificial aid or simulus. Rex vs. Byerdyke 1 M. & S. 179. In the case of such associations the illegality consists most frequently in the means employed to carry out the object. To fix a standard of prices among men in the same employment, as a free bill, is not in itself criminal, but may become so when the parties resort to coercion, restraint or penalties upon the employed or employers, or what is worse, to force of arms. If the means be unlawful the combination is indictable. Commonwealth vs. Hunt, 4 Mete. 111. A conspiracy of journeymen of any trade or handicraft to raise the wages by entering into a combination to coerce journeymen and master workmen employed in the same branch of industry, to conform to rules adopted by such combination for the purpose of regulating the price of labor, and carrying such rules into effect by overt acts, is indictable as a misdemeanor. 3 Whart, C. L, citing the people vs. Fishblee, 14 Wend. 9. Without multiplying examples, these are sufficient to illustrate the true aspect of the case before us, and to show that a combination such as these companies entered into to control the supply and price of the Blossburg and Barclay regions is illegal, and the contract therefore void."

You see, therefore, that any agreement, combination or confederation to increase or depress the price of any vendible commodity, whether labor, merchandise or anything else is indictable as a conspiracy under the laws of Pennsylvania. Each individual has an undoubted right to demand whatever price he pleases, for his labor or property even though it should be twice or thrice its market value; but if he enters into a combination with others to compel the employer or purchaser to pay the price thus demanded by destroying competition, the combination becomes an indictable offense. So with the employers, whether coal operators or others, if they enter into a combination to reduce the price of labor, it is conspiracy and indictable in the courts. Each individual may determine to pay no more than a certain price for a given kind of labor, but if he enters into a combination with other employers to control the price by destroying competition, he and his confederates are guilty of conspiracy. This always has been the law, not only with regard to labor, but everything else, and still remains the law, except as modified by an act of the Legislature of June 14, 1872. I will read that act an explain the change it has made in the law as laid down by Chief Justice Agnew.

"It shall be lawful for any laborer or laborers, workingman or workingmen, journeyman or journeymen, acting either as individuals or as the member of any club, society or association, to refuse to work or labor for any person or persons, whenever, in his, her or their opinion, the wages paid are insufficient, or the treatment of such laborer or laborers, workingman or workingmen, journeyman or journeymen, by his, her or their employer is brutal or offensive, or the continued labor by such laborer or laborers, workingman or workingmen, journeyman or journeymen, would be contrary to the rules, regulations or by-laws of any club, society or organization to which he, she or they might belong, without subjecting any person or persons so refusing to work or labor, to prosecution or indictment for conspiracy, under the criminal laws of the Commonwealth; *Provided*, That this act shall not be held to apply to the member or members of any club, society or organization, the constitution, by-laws, rules and regulations of which, are not in strict conformity to the constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and to the constitution of the United States; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent the prosecution and punishment, under existing laws, of any person or persons who shall, in any way, hinder persons who desire to labor for their employers from so doing, or other persons from being employed as laborers.

You will observe the purpose and scope of this act. It authorizes laborers acting either as individuals or as members of any association to refuse to labor whenever the wages are not satisfactory, their treatment is brutal or offensive, or when further labor would be contrary to the rules, regulations or bylaws of their association, without being liable to indictment for conspiracy. All this laborers had a right to do prior to the passage of the act, if they acted simply as individuals; but if they associated together and acted in concert, their conduct was criminal This act simply destroys the criminality of concerted action on the part of laborers in refusing to work for any of the three reasons given in the act itself. By the first proviso the act is made not to apply to the members of any organization whose constitution, by-laws and rules are not in strict conformity to the constitution of the United States and of this Commonwealth. In order to prevent any misunderstanding as to the meaning of the Legislature, the second proviso continues the liability to "prosecution and punishment under existing law of

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, Aug. 6, 1875.

Notice.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee, in Harrisburg, March 4, 1875, the following resolution was adopted, viz.:

That the next Democratic State Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and State Treasurer, be held at the City of Erie, on Wednesday, the 8th day of September, 1875, at noon.

The Convention will consist of the usual number of delegates, viz: one delegate for each member of the Senate and House of Representatives. JOHN MILLER,
Chairman.

It is said that ex-Senator Morgan, of New York, expects to be the candidate of the Republican party for President in 1876.

Although the Legislature of last winter was twice as large as its predecessor, the Auditor General reports the expenses as $20.000 less.

An exchange very truthfully remarks that "The man who enters a nominating campaign and does not support the ticket if he fails to get the nomination, proves by such action that the convention did right in not nominating him."

The sale of the Northern Pacific railroad has been postponed to August 12. The sale of the lands of the company is to take place on the 15th of September. They are situated in Idaho, Montana and Washington territories.

The Williamsport *Gazette & Bulletin* would know, if it knew our people, that "common sense" and the frankness to express it is what the Democracy of Columbia county demand. It was for the exercise of this virtue that the "Fishing Creek Confederacy" was so savagely denounced and libelled.

The papers have it that some one in Chester county died of hydrophobia three years after being bitten by a mad dog. Next we will hear of somebody getting drunk on benzine swallowed three years before. The fact will remain, however, that poisons will act promptly if they act at all.

Tilton's lawyers have notified Beecher's that they will demand another trial in September. The nastiness will therefore be again waded through unless the parties can be disposed of by suicide, hanging, or other mild means before the second performance commences. Try strychnine!

The rains of a few days past in the western States resulted in destructive floods. Here they have been very beneficial. They have no doubt raised the West Branch and its tributaries sufficiently to float the logs into the booms and thus start the saw mills again, giving employment to hundreds of men who need it and benefitting the public generally.

The Kuklux outrage mill at Washington is fairly dried up. A verdant Radical who was not aware that they were manufactured in the Attorney General's office, applied to Mr. Pierrepont to give him a synopsis of the outrages that had been reported since the retirement of Williams. Pierrepont replied "none have been reported since I came in office."

Kentucky Election.

McCreary, Democrat, is elected Governor in Kentucky by a largely increased majority, probably reaching forty to fifty thousand. The Legislature is nearly unanimously Democratic. As the Republicans made unusual efforts and counted confidently on a reduction of the Democratic majority, this does not bear out their assertion that the "tidal wave" that submerged them last fall had ceased to flow.

SHABBY.—In Wayne county a portion of the Democratic county committee was secretly called together and induced to name Wm. H. Dimmick, of usury bribery memory, for delegate to the Erie convention. If that body has the respect for the party and itself that it should have it will indignantly refuse to admit him. Democratic conventions must be composed of clean and honest material if they would command the confidence of the people.

The charge of Judge Orvis printed on the first page is an able and clear review of the law on the subject of conspiracies and the rights of labor. We commend its careful reading to all who desire to understand the subject of which it treats thoroughly, and also to all who may possibly become involved in such proceedings in future, as people who fully understand their rights are much less likely to get into trouble than are those who are ignorant on the subject.

John S. Spinner was Treasurer of the United States for fourteen years. He received and paid out billions of money. Upon going out of office every dollar was fully accounted for, though there had been insinuations that there would be a large deficit. When an honest man thus completely vindicates the integrity of his official action he deserves that the fact should be everywhere proclaimed.

The Williamsport *Gazette & Bulletin* is alarmed because "they have indicted so many persons at Milwaukee for complicity in in the whisky frauds that one begins to wonder if there" are any Radicals "left in that city not under indictment. After they had secured the present collector and his deputy and some others, they captured an excollector and his deputy, and made a magnificant haul of gaugers and storekeepers, to say nothing of the distillers."

The Republican papers pronounce the report of the Legislative investigating committee, wherein it is shown that the taxpayers of the Commonwealth have been robbed of $1.200.000 by the Republican State Treasurer, "a fizzle." Had the committee shown that the same officials had stolen the entire available assets of the State, the fact would no doubt have been heralded by our cotemporaries in the same way; but then the tax-payers in November will not look upon it in that light.

The friends of Elihu B. Washburne are urging him for President, as though his State, (Illinois) had not already been sufficiently favored in the Presidential line. Excepting Johnson's part of a term, that State has had, or soon will have had, the Presidency for sixteen successive years. Moreover, the election of Washburne would practically be a continuation of Grant's power and a carrying out of the third-term project. Washburne was the means of pushing Grant on step by step, until he became General-in-Chief of the army and then President for two terms, and the election of the President's "next friend" would be the extension, virtually, of the Grant-Galena dynasty.

Death of ex-President Johnson.

Andrew Johnson died suddenly on the 31st of July, while on a visit to his daughter in Carter county, Tennessee. He was stricken with paralysis on the preceding Wednesday and never spoke afterwards. He was in the 68th year of his age.

The career of President Johnson was an extraordinary one. His father was a very poor man, spending the main part of his manhood in the occupations of constable, sexton, and porter to a bank. He died when Andrew was four years of age. Having served an apprenticeship to the tailoring business, Andrew removed from North Carolina, when yet under age, with his mother, to Greenville, Tennessee, where he married and continued to reside until death. His wife taught him to read and cypher, and this was the extent of his education except such as he acquired in the course of life. At twenty years of age he was elected alderman of the village of Greenville, an office corresponding to our Justice of the Peace. From that time to retiring from the Presidency, it is said he was out of office only two years. He was successively alderman, mayor, member of the Legislature, ten years in the lower house of Congress, twice Governor of Tennessee by election of the people, U. S. Senator, provisional Governor by appointment, Vice President, President by the death of Mr. Lincoln, and again U. S. Senator. Up to the breaking out of the rebellion he was an active and leading Democrat, though he never enjoyed the confidence of General Jackson and the other distinguished statesmen of the south. During the war he acted with the Republicans, though he never professed their politi cal faith, and upon reaching the presidency he undertook to carry out the Lincoln programme of reconstruction, in opposition to the ultra views of politicians of the character of Sumner and Stevens. In his struggle with them he lost all hold upon the Republican party, and although he was in general terms sustained by the Democracy he never again completely identified himself with that organization. With his course as President, the attempt to impeach him and its failure, his violent quarrels with the Republican leaders, his subsequent election to the U. S. Senate and his position and action there, our readers are familiar. The personal integrity of Andrew Johnson, so far as we know, was never impeached even by the most violent of his foes. His ability was on a par with the ablest statesmen of his latter time. His patriotism was unquestioned. His reputation as a statesman is mainly damaged by his absurd idea that he could form a party to rally around him personally that would swallow up one of the principal parties of the country and beat the other. He was a man not only of great firmness of purpose but of extraordinary tenacity and never yielded in the pursuit of his fixed ideas. He no doubt fully lived out the time of his usefulness. His memory will be honored by his countrymen because of the acknowledged integrity and patriotism of his character, and the extraordinary example his life and career affords that in this country a man may rise from the humblest origin and without the aid to the least extent of early advantage, even an hour spent in school, to the most exalted public position. Throughout the Union there will be demonstrations of public honor, such as the death of few other men would command. President Grant has issued the following

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

WASHINGTON, July 31st.—It becomes the painful duty of the President to announce to the people of the United States the death of Andrew Johnson, the last survivor of his honored predecessors, which occurred in Carter county, East Tonnessee, at an early hour this morning. The solemnity of the occasion which called him to the Presidency, with the varied nature and length of his public services, will cause him to be long remembered, and occasion mourning for the death of a distinguished public servant. As a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased, it is ordered that the Executive Mansion and the several Departments of the Government at Washington be draped in mourning until the close of the day designated for his funeral, and that all public business be suspended on that day.

It is further ordered that the War and Navy departments cause suitable honors to paid on the occasion to the memory of the illustrious dead.

(Signed), U. S. Grant.

By the President:

JOHN L. CADWALLADER,
Acting Secretary of State.

LONG BRANCH, July 31.—President Grant was out with his four-in-hand this afternoon He was advised by telegraph of the death of Andrew Johnson, and was visibly affected.

Benj. Bannan, who had been connected with the *Miners Journal* at Pottsville since 1829, died at that place on the 31st ult., after a lingering illness. Though much given to utter recklessness of statement on other subjects, he made his paper valuable in statistical information concerning the coal trade and no doubt thus contributed much to the prosperity of that business. He was an ardent advocate of the protective tariff system and of the measures of the Whig party generally. Of late years he was a Republican. Though pecuniarily unfortunate in early life he died possessed of a considerable estate. We believe he maintained a fair personal reputation.

The claim set up for Mr. Bannan that he was the author of the Normal school system of this State has no just foundation whatever.

The Democracy of Union county having unanimously instructed their delegates to the State Convention to support Hon. A. H. Dill for Governor, that gentleman indulges in the popular amusement, now become so common that it has almost ceased to be respectable, of "declining the honor." Mr. Dill is a most agreeable gentleman, of very popular manners, has ability far above the ordinary level and much experience in the legislation of the State, and may therefore be properly regarded as possessing the requisite qualifications for the position. It is not to be supposed, notwithstanding this declination, that his equanimity would be seriously disturbed, his health effected or his temper unduly excited to resentment, were the Erie convention to nominate him, nor is it to be inferred that he would in that event decline to be a candidate. As remarked in other cases, this declining business is a farce that is played out, to the extent that it begins to approach the ridiculous. A man may properly say that he does not desire the nomination, if that be true, but it is the special business of the conventions, in the absence of instruction to delegates, to nominate the best and fittest candidate they can concentrate upon, without the faintest reference to whether he desires the candidacy or the office, or otherwise. If any body should decline to serve after his election, no particular harm would be done as we have an excellent Lieutenant Governor already in office to take his place, but that is a contingency people need not disturb themselves about, notwithstanding the declining epidemic that is just now so prevalent.

The five editors of the Paris *Financial Chronicle* are all in jail for debt. They nevertheless advise the rich how to manage their funds as the Hon. Pig Iron Kelley preaches to the poor from his well-to-do perch at Mantua.—*Ex.*

Political Platform Building.

Political "platforms" are articles that grow now-a-days as readily as mush rooms and are of about as much public value. It is only those who can foretell the future that are capable of making wise platforms in reference to things that are to come, and in our judgment the age of prophets has passed. It may be well for a convention to express the well developed sentiment of the party it represents in reference to particular measures pending, but at that point its office in declaring the future ceases. Principles of action are based on eternal truths, and can not be either altered, enlarged or circumscribed by conventions. The principles which gave rise and substance to the Democratic party were as well understood and as clearly defined a hundred years ago as they can be now, and are as immutable as any law of nature. When a candidate is nominated by the Democratic party, who is himself of that party, the people know as well what to expect from the government conducted by him (if honest) as well as all the conventions that ever assembled or are to assemble on the face of the earth can tell them. In cases like that which culminated in 1872 in the pure deviltry of nominating Horace Greeley for President by a Democratic convention, a platform may be necessary to point out what the crazy men who perform the operation mean, but when, as is usually the case, a convention nominates a worthy man who holds the political opinions of the party it represents, a platform of specialities is as worthless as two tails to a kite. If any party has ever carried out the provisions of a platform our memory is sadly at fault and we do not believe that they usually expect to do it when they make them. At best, therefore, they are mere clap traps and as such have little influence upon elections or the future conduct of parties, except as to what is specifically pledged as to actually pending measures.

We trust, therefore, that the Democratic convention to assemble at Erie will give it itself little concern about platform building, except to keep pernicious conceits and jugglery out and to pledge the party to certain reforms, but will give us honest, able and well known candidates, whose lives are a full guaranty of correct political principles and action, and aside from proper pledges and a general declaration of confidence in Jeffersonian principles and an incisive arraignment of Radical abuses, that it will give us as little of platform making as possible.

True, there are pending subjects of immediate and direct concern to the people that require specific pledges, as legislators and some other officials forget to act consistently with the party principles they profess. The most important of these existing at this time is SALARY GRABBING. Every professed principle of government held by the Democratic party points to economical administration and especially to low salaries, that the people may not be oppressed and offices not sought from sordid motives. There ought to be no occasion for requiring a pledge from the Democratic party that officials elected by it will be faithful to this principle. But the personal influence and cupidity of officeholders has some times out-weighed principle and hence the necessity of pledges on the subject. No one thing now existing preys more heavily upon the public and upon each individual tax-payer than the enormously high salaries that are paid to all officeholders. A reduction cannot be obtained except upon the demand of nominating conventions and the personal pledges of candidates. Unless this matter is attended to the abuse in salaries will be increased. Although the Republican party is solely responsible for the abuse, its leaders were always cunning enough to induce some Democrats to assist them in perpetrating the wrong. A pledge in this regard, therefore, becomes necessary, and any party will be weakened and distrusted that does not voluntarily give it in unmistakable terms. Let not the Erie convention fail in this regard.

There may be other points that require attention, but none so important. It is hoped that the convention will bear in mind that its main business is with State affairs. To rebuke the Federal administration for its corruption and extravagance, and its unfaithfulness to the constitution, will of course be attended to, but that can be done in few and terse words. If the Erie politicians get it into their heads that they know all about the financial question and can prescribe a specific remedy, they will only give the public another illustration of the vanity of poor humanity. The constant change of circumstances may require change of action and promises for the future ought therefore to be confined to the single purpose of favoring the resumption of specie payments at the earliest moment that that end can be reached without injury to the business of the country, and the other great financial necessity, the entire repeal of the national bank system and the substitution of government notes bearing no interest so far as the same may be necessary.

The mere flap-doodle stuff with which political platforms are usually crowded ought to be carefully avoided, as it only serves to weaken and render them contemptible.

After all, the nomination of able, known and reliable men as candidates is far more important than anything else the convention can do. If the patriotic purpose of nominating the strongest possible candidate prevails, all will be well.

It is pretty well settled now that President Grant is determined to drive Columbus Delano from his Cabinet. At the last meeting of that body Delano was permitted to be present only while business relating to his department was being transacted. It is stated, too, that Hon. Wm. H. Armstrong, of Williamsport, will be his successor. He is a gentleman of very considerable ability, natural and acquired, and stands far above his party leaders generally in this State as regards personal integrity and patriotism of purpose. If Gen. Grant were to confine his appointments to men of his ability and reputation his administration would gain in public respect.

The Next Election.

We commend the attention of voters to the following: The new Constitution forbids all parties from voting unless they have been assessed at least two months and paid their taxes at least one month before the date of the election. No one of foreign birth can vote unless in addition to the above he has been naturalized a month previous to the election.

The date of holding the next election is Tuesday, November 2d.

Wednesday, September 1st, is the last day on which voters can be assessed.

Friday, October 1st, is the last day on which they can pay taxes.

Friday, October 1st, is the last day for taking out naturalization papers.

Each of these important duties can be performed at any time before the days mentioned. Let our friends see to it that the matter is attended to before it is too late.

Considerable interest is taken in the fact that Gen. B. F. Butler is to appear at Clearfield in defence of John Siney. The citizens there who own silver spoons and valuable plate, are beginning to stow them in remote places.

Schools and Mental Diseases.

In a late number of the COLUMBIAN we replied, fully but somewhat curtly, to the foolish charge that our "common school system" was the prolific cause of many of the mental diseases that now prevail. In the attacking articles to which we replied Dr. Curwin was quoted as authority for the position assumed. By an extract from his address on mental diseases published in the August number of the *School Journal*, we find that the citation of Dr. Curwin's name as authority for the statement that we combated was a gross fraud. What Dr. Curwin did say may be fully judged from this brief extract, to wit:

The system of education so much in vogue within the last few years, particularly in private schools, has unquestionably a tendency to impair the integrity of the nervous system and thus predispose to various diseases of that system, and to mental disorders. The effort to make a child study half-a-dozen books, on different subjects, and the continued strain thus induced, not only during school hours, but at their own homes, to enable them to keep up with the work required of them, and the consequent almost entire neglect of regular healthful exercise, seems to have been the rule.

It will be observed that "the common school system" is not singled out, but that abuses in our educational institutions generally, "*particularly in private schools*," are referred to. Whether ignorance, carelessness or dishonesty gave rise to the fraud of quoting Dr. Curwin as sustaining the position that our "common school system" specially promoted mental diseases it is not important to inquire.

That too much study—or rather, so much study and confinement that there is not sufficient time given to bodily exercise, activity, and amusement of the mind—does injure the health and therefore probably the mental powers also, need neither be maintained or denied at the present time, for there are none to dispute the fact, but that the common school system has a peculiar tendency to the abuse is not true. But, if true, the error could readily be corrected by legislative enactment so far as the operation of the law is concerned. If, however, parents and teachers will unduly stimulate close and prolonged application and injurious study by praise and flattery, or by force, the objection will apply to all forms of education, and cannot so readily be reached, if at all, by any other means than an appeal to their common sense.

It affords us particular satisfaction to relieve Dr. Curwin from the imputation thrust upon him by the ignorant or dishonest imputation of those who quoted him as saying that our "common school system" promoted imbecility. That too much study, too many branches studied at the same time, and too little exercise and physical enjoyment are promotive of disease and destructive of mental vigor in children we are not disposed to controvert. Precocious development is something to be feared and guarded rather than encouraged.

An ignorant and impudent charlatan, who knows nothing of science in any branch, and is otherwise unintelligent, has been making balloon ascensions for a year or two past, and always reporting sundry hair-breadth escapes. Recently he made an ascension from Philadelphia, landing in New Jersey, sending despatches from a small town in the latter, over a false signature, that he had fallen from a great height and been crushed to jelly. The fraud was quickly discovered and exposed. Later he made an ascension from Chicago. A suspicious report at once started that he was lost. Sundry bottles were picked up on lake Erie containing messages to the effect that he was about being lost, but unfortunately nothing verified that fact. He is said, also, to have been seen lurking about a small Michigan village, which is probably true. His name is Donaldson.

Political Notes and Opinions.

The Republican party in Pennsylvania as represented by its leaders, has been a band leagued together for power not for principle. Its chieftain is famous—not for ability, not for integrity, not for devotion to principle, but for his skill in manipulating conventions. His doctrines and practices have spread throughout the political organizations of the State. No man of first class ability can be tolerated. At his appearance he must be destroyed politically. This is most strikingly illustrated in the case of Butler B. Strang, an instance among hundreds, a man of fine intellect and much force of character, is set aside in favor of nonentity Rawle, for that represents his full political power in the State. The man of brains had no chance at Lancaster against the man of the ring. Yet in this perpetual setting up of men of mediocrity for public positions, these shrewd schemers after political power show their cunning; and though the State reap no honor, they perpetuate their dynasty of plunder and corruption, through men that dare not call their soul their own.—*Pottsville Chronicle.*

No, no, gentlemen. The Republican party is the father of our huge, grinding debt, and of the rag money which floods the land. Republicans watered the United States Supreme court with Strong and Bradley to uphold its legal tenders. There is gentlemen, no getting from under your responsibility. Starting the howl of inflation and repudiation as Democratic sins will not do. But there is one supreme and practical issue—namely, which party has had rule over the whole land for the last several years, and has ruined it and crushed it? Have its officeholders, its leaders, its abettors, been stealing and corrupting everywhere until we stand upon the brink of national bankruptcy and anarchy? Is Kelley's time close at hand, when famishing labor will garrote capital? Ye vipers! Ye generation of hypocrites! How can ye escape the wrath of the American people?—*West Chester Jeffersonian.*

Why Young Men Should Join the Democratic Party.

The Republican party, powerful for a few ill-starred years in this country, has outlived its day and generation. Slavery, its corner stone, having disappeared, the temple falls to decay and ruin.

There is only one great party that can live in this land of ours, and that is the Democratic party. It and this Republic had a common origin. They have lived together; they will dwell together as long as free government is preserved. The life of one is the life of the other. They were born of the same mother, rocked in the same cradle, and when they die, if die they must, will be wrapped in the same shroud and buried in the same grave. Theirs is the same destiny, the same imperishable heritage of glory.

Young men stepping across the line of manhood to honorable citizens, you are the hope of the Republic. It will be, hereafter, what you choose to make it. You wish the highest good to the land of your birth; then ally yourselves with the Democratic party of the Republic, whose founders and prophets were Jefferson, Madison and Jackson; based on sound, fundamental principles of government; the party that has a constituency in every State in the Union; the party that will protect and ennoble you and your posterity while living, and shed undying lustre on your memory when dead.—*Exch.*

THE STATE FINANCES.

The commissioners Call for Half a Million Dollars of State Loans—Condition of the Treasury

HARRISBURG, August 2.—The commissioners of the sinking fund met here to-day in conformity with law. The State Treasurer submitted a statement showing the balance in the sinking fund to be four hundred and thirty-five thousand five hundred and thirty-three dollars and eight cents, whereupon the following resolution was offered by Secretary Quay and was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the State Treasurer be directed to notify the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank of Philadelphia that the commissioners of the sinking fund are prepared to redeem upon presentation the balance of the 5-10 loan of the Commonwealth, amounting to four hundred and thirty-four thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars; and further, that the State Treasurer be directed to notify the holders of the Chambersburg certificates issued under the act of May 27, 1871, to present the same for payment forthwith at the Treasury, and that interest be stopped upon all the indebtedness above mentioned on the 1st day of November next.

The amount of loan thus called for is as follows: 5-10 loan, act of February 2, 1867, $434,850; Chambersburg certificates, act of May 27, 1871, $73,168.26; total, $508,018.26, exceeding by $72,485.18 the present available balance in the sinking fund. The redemption of loan for the present fiscal year will exceed $1,400,000, and exhaust all the loan of the commonwealth now due or which can be reached at the option of the State by the present Board of Commissioners. Before adjournment of the board Mr. Mackey voluntarily submitted a detailed statement of the condition of the Treasury, with a list of depositories of the State funds, including the sinking fund, supported by proper vouchers, with the request that the board should examine and verify it, which was done.

We find the foregoing despatch in the Philadelphia papers of Tuesday. If the resolve noted is carried out in good faith, it will be the first time since the Republicans came into power that the Sinking Fund balances were honestly applied. Though Secretary Quay offered the resolution given above, he was forced to do it to prevent Gen. Temple from offering it, which it was publicly known he would do. It will be seen, too, that for the first time in Mackey's history of the management of the Treasury he has been compelled to give a full exhibit of the condition of the Sinking Fund and where the money is deposited. For this, also, the public have Gen. Temple to thank. So much for a faithful Democratic Auditor General, who has both the will and the nerve to compel speculating officials to perform their duty to the people.

We are informed that during the month of July, Gen. Temple forced the collection from various officials of the unprecedented sum of $1,500,000. All the Philadelphia officials were compelled to pay up, some to the tune of forty to fifty thousand dollars, with only one exception, and his account has been placed in the hands of the Attorney General for forcible collection. No wonder the delinquents denounce Gen. Temple as "an old ram." As long as he performs his duties in the manly way he has been doing he can afford to stand the abuse of officials he has forced into disgorging the public funds. Now give us a Governor who will be thus energetic in the discharge of duty. After the present term Gen. Temple would be an eminently proper man for the place.

A Forcible Illustration.

Nothing so forcibly illustrates the profligacy of the party in power in the State as the enormous increase the past fifteen years have witnessed in the cost of maintaining the government; and particularly since the accession of the present Executive, John F. Hartranft. Previous to and during the war the increase in our annual expenditures was gradual, and inconsiderable in amount. Whatever the yearly increase was it could readily be accounted for by the growth of the Commonwealth in population and the enhanced price of living incident to a state of prosperity the like of which no other State of the Union could boast. The people were fully employed; the tax gatherer did not oppress them; for, except in rare instances, these servants were honest, while the expense of their maintenance was kept down to the lowest possible rates compatible with official integrity and ability. How is it to-day? The people are not prosperous; the smoke of the furnace has ceased to indicate a busy community; the noise of the forge is succeeded by the cry of the operative's wife and children for bread, while the visit of the tax gatherer leaves behind almost as barren a waste as the visit of the dreaded grasshopper to the fertile plains of the West. Why is this? One great and controlling reason is the enormous tax which our law makers deem it necessary to levy in order to maintain a host of idle officials in sinecure offices. Another is the equally enormous increase in the legitimate expenses of maintaining our governments, municipal, State and National. For fifteen years this increase has been going on year by year—here a little and there a little—until to-day it costs one hundred and twenty-five per cent. more to to pay the legitimate expenses of the State Government as administered by John F. Hartranft than it did ten years ago to maintain that of Andrew G. Curtin. The contrast would be still more striking between the administrations of W. F. Packer, the last Democratic Governor, and that of Gov. Hartranft; but because Curtin's was the first Republican administration in the State, and, to all appearances, Hartranft's bids fair to be the last, we select the expenses of the two to illustrate our point. Thus we find that the second year of Curtin's administration cost the people $449,028.87. This was less than $40,000 more than the cost of the second year of his immediate Democratic predecessor, Gov. Packer, and can be readily accounted for by the fact that the country was in a state of war, and the finances in a state of inflation. Four years after, Gov. Geary, during his second year, cost the taxpayers $845,539.89—an increase of nearly one hundred per cent., and that, too, when war had ceased, and business prices had commenced to assume their normal condition. But great as this increase was it is but a drop in the bucket to that which the second year, 1874, of Hartranft, the last, over the second year of Curtin, the first, of our Republican Governors. Turning to the Auditor General's report of that year we find that it cost the tax-payers no less than $1,096,153.63 to cancel the bills Hartranft's administration stands responsible for. This is twenty-five per cent more than the expensive Geary cost us, and one hundred and twenty-five per cent. more than the cost of Curtin. In fact the administration of Hartranft for one year cost as much as Curtin's required in two years, and leaves a surplus of $189,057.74 to spare.—*Erie Observer.*

A candid Topeka correspondent of the *Tribune* says there are two kinds of liars in Kansas. The first are the speculators in land, who hope to grow rich by the immigration they can induce. They exaggerate the resources of the State and endeavor to hide real calamities. They are represented as the ones who have ruined so many small farmers from the east, by pursuading them to buy barren land in Kansas. The other class are those who never work, to whom locusts or anything else that brings or sends destitution and distress are a god-send. They would like to have grasshoppers every year, and it was to them that eastern contributions for grasshopper sufferers where sent last winter. Kansas must be a nice place in which to live.

Republican rule has always been expensive, and when compared with Democratic rule the cost of carrying on our State government seems almost incredible. Let us look at the figures as officially reported. During the last Democratic State Administration (1859) the following appropriations were made for the executive and State departments:

Governor's salary	$4,000 00
Secretary of the Commonwealth,	1,500 00
Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth,	1,500 00
Clerk and messenger hire,	6,000 00
Contingent expenses,	2,975 00
	$16,175 00

But this was in the good old Democratic times of moderate salaries. In those days men were elected to office to look after the interests of the people, but in these degenerate times the high office of Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is looked upon as a short road to wealth and luxury. In 1873 and 1874 the petty officials and camp followers of Hartranft's administration drew more money from the public treasury than sufficed to pay the whole expenses of the State department in 1850. This is a startling assertion, but the official report shows it to be true and it cannot be contradicted. The record is as follows:

	1873.	1874.
Clerks and messengers,	$16,429 99	$21,435 00
Contingencies,	6,543 49	6,594 95
Total,	$23,03 41	$28,018 95

—*Mifflintown Democrat.*

Governor Hartranft may be a very nice man, but he is a costly executive. The people paid $11,000 more for the clerk hire, messengers and contingent expences of the executive department in 1874, not including the governor's salary nor that of the secretary or deputy secretary of the commonwealth, than they paid during democratic administration for the whole expenses of the executive department, including the governor's salary and the salaries of the secretary and deputy secretary of the commonwealth. Adding the salaries to the difference in favor of democratic administration it will be shown that the people pay $26,000 extra for the privilege of having Governor Hartranft as their chief executive officer.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

Scranton is singularly fortunate or unfortunate in having double headed officers. Not long ago it had two District Attorneys; a little later it had two School Boards, two Superintendents and two Treasurers; then came two Mayors, both claiming to be in authority, and now the city is blessed or cursed by too Chiefs of Police. If a people can be governed badly by being governed too much, the taxpayers and sojourners in Scranton must find it out after awhile.—*Exchange.*

TAX-PAYERS, READ!—With a constant surplus in the Treasury of over one million dollars for twelve years, there is no credit to the State for a dollar of interest. What greater right has the State Treasurer to appropriate interest accruing on moneys in the Sinking Fund than interest on the railroad bonds belonging to the same fund?

Excerpts and News Items from Exchanges.

The Reading *Eagle* puts it in this shape: "If there is nothing wrong in the management of the State Treasury, it is very strange that the parties in charge of it so strenuously oppose any investigation."

It is about an even chance whether the republican vote in Kentucky will be more or less than the democratic majority.

The republican papers are very sparing of their mention of Hartranft and Rawle. After it has been announced that Gov. Hartranft was in the war, and was auditor general, and is governor, and that Mr. Rawle lives at Erie and is running for State Treasurer, eulogium is at a stand still. The subject has been exhausted.

Auditor General Temple has secured to the State Treasury for the months of May and June this year $355,179,06 more than was paid to his predecessor for the same months last year.

$100,000 a year is the average amount estimated to have been embezzled by Pennsylvania State Treasurers during the past twelve years. And yet the Republicans ask for campaign issue.

The people of this State look to Auditor General Temple as one public servant who is willing and able to do his duty honestly for the good of the taxpayers of the commonwealth.

In fifteen years of Radical management the yearly cost of the State government has run up from an aggregate of $408,007.40, in 1859, to $1,096,153,63 in 1874. in other words, public officials screw two dollars out of the public Treasury now for every one dollar they received in the day of honest administration.

CANDIDATES.

We are authorised to announce the following candidates for the offices named, subject to Democratic rules:

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

GEORGE SCOTT, Catawissa,
ISAAC S. MONROE, Catawissa.

PROTHONOTARY, &C.

B. FRANK ZARR, Bloomsburg.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

W. H. JACOBY, Bloomsburg,
CYRUS ROBBINS, Fishingcreek,
MORDECAI MILLARD, Centre,
LEONARD KLINE, Greenwood,
WHITE N. HOSTLER, Fishingcreek.

TREASURER.

H. W. McREYNOLDS, Hemlock,
H. A. SWEPPENHISER, Centre.
ISAIAH BOWER, Berwick,
JOHN LEGGOTT, Greenwood.

COMMISSIONER.

DAVID S. HELWIG, Locust,
HENRY GABLE, Locust,
SILAS W. McHENRY, Jackson,
JOHN HERNER, Locust,
JOHN ENT, Scott.

Rules of Nomination.

As Adopted by the Convention, Dec. 20th, 1870.

I. The Annual County Convention shall be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on the second Tuesday of August, at one oclock, p. m., and the Delegate Elections shall be held on the Saturday before, at the place of holding the general elections in the several election districts, between the hours of three and seven oclock in the afternoon.

II. The representation of districts in County Convention shall be in proportion to the Democratic vote of each as cast at the most recent election for Governor, but the whole number of delegates shall not exceed seventy nor be less than fifty-four, and no district shall be allowed less than two nor more than four delegates.

III. Until the next election for Governor delegates shall be allowed to districts upon a ratio of sixty voters for a delegate, allowance being made for the largest fractions of ratio.

IV. The Standing Committee shall, whenever necessary make an apportionment of delegates to the several districts under these rules and publish it, with the rules as amended, in the Democratic newspapers of the county, at least two weeks before each annual convention.

V. Voters at Delegate elections may give their votes to a smaller number of candidates than the whole number to be elected, in the manner provided in the fourth section of the Bloomsburg act of 4th of March, 1870.

VI. The delegate elections shall be by ballot and shall be held and conducted by a Judge and clerk, to be selected by the Democrats in attendance, and the said officers shall keep a list of voters and tally of votes counted, to be sent by them to the Convention with their certificate of the result of the election.

VII. All cases of disputed seats in Convention shall be disposed of openly by a vote after hearing the respective claimants and their evidence.

VIII. All delegates must reside in the districts they represent. In case of an absent delegate he may depute another. If he fail to do so his colleagues in attendance may substitute for him. In other cases the Convention may fill up the representation from the citizens of the district in attendance.

IX. The voting in Conventions shall be open, and any two members may require the yeas and nays on any question pending.

X. Special Conventions may be called when necessary, by the Standing Committee, the proceedings of which shall conform to these rules.

XI. All county nominations and all appointments of conferees and of delegates to State Conventions, shall be made in County Conventions.

XII. The Standing Committee shall consist of one member from each election district, who shall be elected by the people at the delegate elections, who shall choose their own Chairman; and any five of them shall be a quorum, when called together by the Chairman.

XIII. No member of the Legislature shall be chosen by this county as a Delegate to a State Convention during his term of office.

XIV. In Convention a majority of all the votes given shall be necessary to a nomination, and no person named shall be peremptorily struck from the list of candidates until after the fourth vote, when the lowest name shall be struck off and so on at each successive vote until a nomination shall be effected.

XV. [Delegates instructed by the voters who select them shall obey their instructions in Convention, and votes given by them in violation of their instructions shall be disallowed by the Convention. All instructions shall be reported by the election officers.] This rule is repealed and supplied by rule XXII.

XVI. Conventions shall be called to order by the Chairman of the Standing Committee, or in his absence by some other member thereof, who shall entertain and put to vote motions for the election of a President and two Secretaries for purposes of temporary organization.

XVII. No person shall be eligible to a nomination by a Convention who has opposed the Democratic ticket at the next preceding election; but this rule shall apply only to cases of opposition to tickets hereafter formed.

XVIII. It shall be a good cause of challenge against any person offering to vote at any delegate election that he has voted against Democratic candidates at Federal or State elections within two years, or has opposed the Democratic ticket at the last preceding election, or has taken or agreed to take money or other valuable thing, or any pecuniary advantage, as a consideration for his vote at such delegate election, or has corrupted or attempted to corrupt any voter of the district with reference to the same; but this rule shall apply only to causes of challenge arising subsequent to its adoption.

XIX. If it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of a majority of a Convention that any candidate before it for nomination to any office shall have offered or paid any money or valuable thing, or made any promise of money or valuable thing to take effect in future, as an inducement to any delegate to vote for him; or to any other person with the view of inducing or securing the votes of delegates; or if the same shall be done by any other person with the knowledge and approbation of such candidate, the name of such candidate shall be immediately struck from the list of candidates; or if such fact be ascertained after his nomination to any office and before the final adjournment, the nomination shall be struck from the ticket and the vacancy supplied by a new nomination; and in either case such person shall be ineligible to any nomination by a Convention, or to election as a delegate, for a period of two years.

XX. If any delegate shall receive any money or other valuable thing, or accept the promise of money or other valuable thing, or any pecuniary advantage to be paid, delivered or secured in future, either to himself or to any other person for him, from any candidate or other person for such candidate, as an inducement for his vote, or under any other pretext upon proof of the fact to the satisfaction of a majority of the Convention, such delegate shall be forthwith expelled and shall not be received as a delegate to any future Convention for a period of two years, and during that time shall also be ineligible for any party nomination. Cases arising under this and the next preceding rule shall have precedence over all other business in Convention until determined.

XXI. None of these rules shall be altered or rescinded at a regular annual Convention, unless by a vote of two thirds of all the delegates present.

XXII. Candidates for nomination may be voted for directly, at the delegate elections, and shall receive delegate or district votes in Convention in proportion to their popular vote in the several districts, upon the same principle on which delegates are elected under the 5th rule.

XXIII. No delegate to any Convention hereafter shall be entitled to a seat unless his credentials show that he is instructed for some candidate for the various offices to be filled, as set out in the call for the Convention.

Deaths.

In Pine Summit, on August 1st, 1875, Mrs. SARAH LYONS, aged 55 years and 8 months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOHN YOST, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John Yost, late of Briarcreek township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Elias Yost and Emanuel Yost, of Briarcreek township. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrators without delay.

ELIAS YOST,
EMANUEL YOST.
Aug. 6, '75-6t.* Administrators.

CENTRE COMMON SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Receipts and expenditures for the School Year ending first Monday in June, 1875:

RECEIPTS.

Amount of duplicate		$2,37[illegible] 33
Less exonerations $7.49		
" collrs com. $118.14		125 67
		$2,244 72
Balance from last year's settlement		$ 126 47
Amount of State warrant		229 95
Balance on hand and uncollected from last year		408 09
Total receipts		$3,009 23

EXPENDITURES.

Paid outstanding order	$ 20 00	
" Teachers' orders	1,909 00	
" orders for contingencies	36 31	
" " " school apparatus	99 —	
" " " fuel delivered	136 92	
" Treasurer's percentage	44 02	2,245 45
Balance on hand		$ 763 78

There is remaining in the hands of Samuel Neyhard, Treasurer, $20.58 balance of building money.—Amount tax yet due and uncollected $[illegible] 86.

ATTEST: H. D. KNORR, Secretary. J. P. CONNER, President.
Aug. 6,-3t

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GEORGIA AND FLORIDA Parties wanting information about Georgia or Florida

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, AUG. 6, 1875

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.45 A. M.	7.36 A. M.
Mail Train	7.36 A. M	5.52 P. M
Express Train	1.46 P. M.	11.54 A. M
" "	5.34 P. M.	

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.20 A. M.	7.50 P. M.
Regular Express	3.58 P. M.	11.33 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of the several districts of Columbia County will meet at their usual places of holding the general elections, on Saturday the 7th day of August, 1875, between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the afternoon, and elect delegates by ballot to represent the districts in a County Convention to be held at the Opera House in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, the 10th day of August, 1875, at one o'clock, p. m., to place in nomination one candidate for Senator, one candidate for Prothonotary, one candidate for Register & Recorder, two candates for County Commissioner, two candates for County Auditor, and to transact such other business as the interests of the Democratic party may require.

Also, at the same time and places and in the same manner, the Democratic electors of each district will elect one person to serve as member of the County Standing Committee.

By order of the County Committee,

WARREN J. BUCKALEW, Chairman.

APPORTIONMENT OF DELEGATES ACCORDING TO VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN 1872.

	Buckalew.	Delegates.
Beaver	182	3
Benton	194	3
Berwick	341	5
Bloomsburg E.	222	4
" W.	137	2
Briarcreek	152	3
Catawissa	130	2
Centre	163	3
Centralia	118	2
Conyngham N	145	2
Conyngham S	64	2
Fishingcreek	269	4
Franklin	60	2
Greenwood	185	3
Hemlock	140	2
Jackson	104	2
Locust	226	4
Main	168	2
Madison	166	3
Mifflin	198	3
Montour	94	2
Mt. Pleasant	97	2
Orange	146	2
Pine	146	2
Roaringcreek	55	2
Scott	159	3
Sugarloaf	160	2
	3,825	68

By Rule the ratio is fixed at 60 voters for delegate, but no district to have less than two or more than four delegates, and allowance is to be made within those limits for the largest fractions of a ratio.

Bloomsburg, Pa., July 10, 1875.

MR. E. L. MYERS, collector for the COLUMBIAN, will wait upon those indebted to this office for the purpose of receiving the amounts due. We trust that those indebted will be prepared to pay what they owe when he calls, but if not, they will again be called upon. It will scarcely be demanded of us to offer an apology for making collections, but for the satisfaction of those desiring it we will just say that as we have to pay cash for every thing as we go our purse is not long or deep enough to hold out unless it is replenished with some degree of promptness.

Scarce—local news.

The days are becoming perceptibly shorter.

Dog days end next Thursday the 12th instant.

August, the only month in 1875, will have two new moons.

An abundance of rain fell during the fore part of the present week.

The present month will have five Sundays, Mondays and Tuesdays.

The brick work on L. T. Sharpless' new building is progressing rapidly.

Service pipe is being laid in the Lutheran church, preparatory to the use of gas.

W. F. Halstead is to supercede D. T. Bound in the superintendency of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railroad.

The Baptist Sunday School of Bloomsburg held a basket pic nic in Neal's grove on last Friday. It was largely attended.

The Columbia County Agricultural Society will hold their 20th annual fair at Bloomsburg on the 13th, 14th and 15th of October.

The Democrats of Union county have nominated Thomas Reber, uncle to Dr. Reber, of Bloomsburg, for Associate Judge. A good selection.

A large number of people of Bloomsburg are packing up their paraphernalia preparatory to taking up their residences at Mountain Grove to enjoy a couple of weeks of camp meeting.

The Central Express Company have established a temporary office at Mountain Grove, to be open during camp meeting only. A great convenience to those wishing to attend.

Mr. Surdam, of Dushore, whose injury was noticed last week, has recovered. He was probably more scared than hurt, and as local news are rare in that quarter the reporters write with magnifying glasses over their eyes.

Bloomsburg's fair tailoresses and a large number of their friends held a basket pic nic in Knorr's grove, below town, on last Saturday. The day was spent in the usual pic nic style, and in the evening a grand hop was indulged in.

Bloomsburg subscribers will please be particular to report any omission in the proper delivery of their papers. Carriers are subject to forgetfulness some times as well as other people and it is even possible for them to be careless. We can only apply the necessary remedy when subscribers report the non-receipt of their papers.

Williamsport can claim the oldest inhabitant of any city in northern Pennsylvania. Joseph Mishow, residing on Gilmer street, scored his 101st year on the 8th of last March. He is quite active and enjoys good health.—*Gazette & Bulletin.*

The Grove Meeting held in Neal's woods last Saturday evening, Sunday morning, afternoon and evening, by the Evangelical congregation, was a success. It was announced on Sunday that the meeting would be continued until Monday night, but owing to the rain no services were held.

Dr. Robbins, of Catawissa, was not nearly so badly injured as reported last week. Only two does of one foot sustained serious injury and only one of those was amputated. We learn that his wounds are rapidly healing and that he is not likely to experience any serious inconvenience hereafter resulting from the hurt. Lucky escape.

The races at the Fair ground last Saturday were well attended by the sporting fraternity. Four horses were entered and a number of others on the ground that were not entered. The first purse was won by W. S. Faux's sorrel horse of Bloomsburg, the second by "Bill Penn," of Danville, and the third by "John K." of Danville.

A terrible affliction has fallen upon Rev. John Hewitt and lady, of Bloomsburg, in the loss of two most interesting children by diptheria—one a daughter aged two years and four months, and the other a son aged about four years. The stricken parents have the heart-felt sympathy of all our people.

"Early, bright, chaste as morning dew,
They sparkled, were exhaled and went to Heaven."

A new post office, called Mifflin Cross Roads, has been established in Beaver township, Columbia county, and Solomon W. Riedbender has been appointed Postmaster.

A. B. White has been appointed Postmaster at Light Street, in place of Mrs. De Witt, who resigned on account of ill health. The lady discharged the duties of the position in a most creditable manner, as her successor will no doubt also do.

The new Hall of Center Grange No. 56, in Center township, will be dedicated on the 21st day of August. Victor E. Piolett, Dr. M. Steck, Rev. Sharretts and Rev. Spear are expected to be present and will deliver addresses. The patrons of other Granges as well as the public generally, are cordially invited to attend; dinner will be served in the hall by the ladies. The gentlemen announced as speakers are able men and will do full justice to the subject.

The Rupert Hotel was entered one night last week by burglars and after rummaging about for some time they left without taking anything worthy of mention. On the same night, and it is supposed by the same parties, the house of Mr. W. M. Monroe, of the same place, was entered and a lot of silverware, consisting of knives, forks, spoons, &c., were carried away. As yet, nothing has been ascertained as to who the robbers are.

We are indebted to Col. Isaac Bruner, of Laport, for a liberal sample of Blackberry wine manufactured by him for medical purposes. It is perfectly pure and free from sediment, of excellent flavor and very palatable. Its tonic properties are superior, yet mild in its general effects, and is a most admirable remedy for summer complaints and other diseases peculiar to children during the hot season. It is sold by the proprietor in any quantity at the rate of $2-50 per gallon and is a most pleasant as well as cheap remedy in all cases where a tonic is beneficial.

The Minnequa Springs, on the line of the Northern Central railway, a few miles north of Williamsport, are becoming celebrated as a summer resort. The accommodations are represented to be all that can be desired, the enjoyments ample and the water possessing extraordinary tonic merits and curative of rheumatic, dyspeptic and billious complaints. The attendance at the springs this season is unusually large, and the quality of the company, we take it, respectable. A few days or weeks of relaxation from business, especially in the heat of summer, is of great advantage to over-worked and closely confined men and women, and what they spend in going to an agreeable watering place they save in doctor bills and medicines, to say nothing of the increased strength and energy they acquire. Try Minnequa.

A NEW SWINDLING DODGE.

The latest swindling dodge has been made public, the novelty and ingenuity of which is really admirable. The device consists in bringing two telegrams and a signature book to a wealthy man for his signature, the page of the book being so cut and underlaid with a blank check, that the signing of the name twice would give the clever operator a check both indorsed and signed. A business man narrowly escaped the trap, which failed for lack of a little forethought, as the paper beneath, not being securely fastened, slipped enough to attract attention as the name was being signed the second time. This small circumstance defeated the pretty plan, and saved the discoverer a big deficit in his bank account. It is curious how much thought and ingenuity is expended in obtaining money by dishonest means, and how often the best laid plans are frustrated by a slight accident.—*Exchange.*

BASE BALL.

A game of base ball will be played on the Fair ground to-morrow afternoon (Saturday) between the Good-for-nothing nine and the Never Sweats, of Bloomsburg. The material composing the two nines is for the most part raw, but the game will no doubt be an interesting one, and everybody interested in base ball should attend. The ground will be free to all who attend.

A match game of base ball was played on the Fair ground last Saturday afternoon, between the Champions of Orangeville and the O. K's. of Bloomsburg, which resulted in favor of the former nine. The playing was witnessed by a large number of people, and was interesting and exciting. The score stood 13 to 19.

The O. K's. fulfilled an engagement with the Danville Nine at Danville on last Tuesday and were again defeated, the score being 17 to 21. The O. K's. were highly entertained at the Montour House by the Danville club after the game.

The G. F. N. B. B. C. of Bloomsburg have accepted a challenge from a Wilkes-Barre nine of the same name—game to be played next Friday the 13th inst., on the Fair ground at this place.

BERWICK.

The *Independent*, published at Berwick grows eloquent over the beauties and excellencies of that borough, and we have only to add that we freely endorse all that it says, to wit:

There is not a town, perhaps, on the banks of the Susquehanna river, from its fountain head in Otsego county, N. Y., to its terminus in the Chesapeake bay, more desirably located than Berwick. For its elevated position, pure air, mountain scenery and general perspectiveness, it has few equals in the country, and all it requires to draw the tourists here who leave the large cities during the heated term, is a large and commodious hotel. From this could be observed the falls in the river at this place one hundred feet beneath and at the same time scan the beautiful agricultural districts of Salem and Nescobeck townships in Luzerne county, and Briarcreek and Mifflin townships in Columbia county, with all their rural scenery and healthy retreats. In connection with these, an hour's drive over a pleasant road will bring you to Council Cup, a prominence that rises some seven hundred feet above the Susquehanna, whose windings are perceptible for many miles through a rich and fertile country, the sight of which is worth a voyage across the Atlantic. We could speak of many more places or attractions, within a short drive over beautiful roads that lead out of Berwick in all directions, and if we had the facilities for accommodation as heretofore stated, we should be enabled to exclaim in the language of our Bloomsburg contemporaries that "our town is filled with strangers."

Seasonable Recipes.

The Lewistown *Gazette* says to meet inquiries from a number of lady friends, we give below several recipes, some of which have been in use in our family for years and we know to be good:

Blackberry Wine.—Mash the fruit, and strain through a coarse cloth. To the expressed juice add an equal quantity of water, and to every gallon of the mixture add three pounds best brown sugar. Put it into covered stone jars until the fermentation is over and the liquor becomes perfectly clear. It should then be carefully decanted from the lees and bottled.

Elderberry Wine.—Measure your berries and bruise them, to every gallon adding one quart of boiling water; let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; then strain the liquor into a cask, to every gallon adding two pounds of sugar; cork tight and let stand until the following October, and you will have wine ready for use without any further straining or boiling. Another method is to put the entire mixture in a kettle and bring it to a boil, skim and when cool fill the keg three-fourths full and let it ferment for one week; then fill up the cask with freshly made liquor, and when done fermenting bung up tight, set away in the cellar, where it should remain until February or March, when it should be racked off, the kegs scalded out, and the liquor either returned to the keg to remain permanently or bottled for use. We prefer putting in demijohns instead of bottles.

Cordial.—Take any convenient quantity of blackberries, and stew in a preserving kettle for half an hour, then strain and boil again for half an hour, adding one pound of sugar to every quart of juice, using spices to the taste. When cool, add one gill or more genuine Cognac brandy to each quart of juice. Then bottle and cork tight.

Elderberry Brandy.—Select the ripest elderberries you can find, and after picking them from the stems, to five quarts of berries add two quarts of water, boil well; then mash and strain through a colander. After all the juice is extracted, add two quarts of water, half an ounce of whole cloves, half an ounce of whole allspice, two grated nutmegs, one tablespoonful of powdered ginger, one do. of cinnamon, a little lemon and orange peeling. Boil all well three hours over a slow fire, then add five pounds of sugar; after cooling strain through a flannel bag, then add some of the best Monongahela whiskey, or good brandy, according to taste.

The above will keep for years, and will be found an excellent prescription in bowel and other complaints.

Capt. Wm. Dunlap, way-bill clerk of the Philadelphia & Reading R. R. has been rusticating in Bloomsburg for a few days. Mr. Dunlap is very favorably impressed with the beauty of our town. A natural consequence, by-the-way.

On last Thursday morning a rural gentleman, after disposing of his market stuff, and whose thirst was aggravated by the sight of one of Blatchley's cucumber wood pumps that was standing in front of Runyan's hardware store as a sign, concluded that he would have a drink from that self same pump, and taking a tin cup from his wagon, marched boldly up, grasped the handle in one hand and held the cup under the spout with the other, commenced pumping as only a thirsty man will, but found that he was sold upon hearing the bystanders laugh and the absence of water. With a long face he left the cucumber pump and sought revenge in the Central Hotel pump.

Martial Deeds of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Samuel P. Bates, who wrote the official history of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, has just issued a new book entitled the Martial Deeds of Pennsylvania, which is said to be a work of much merit. We have not seen a copy, and though we are disposed to marvel whether a New Englander could do justice to Pennsylvania history, the work is highly spoken of by critics who have examined it. By request we select the following from the published notices:

This book contains in a condensed way, the progress of events in the United States which led to civil war—in no way partisan, but in a fair, statesman—like manner, supported by citations from leading public men on both sides of the controversy.

It comprises the spirit of Pennsylvania history from the period of its settlement, and essays to elucidate all the prominent questions which have entered into its progress in civil polity and material resources.

It recounts many of the leading anecdotes of the late war, which now help to form a part of its history. The author has given biographies of the Officers in all branches of the service, such as represented the grand old Keystone State, in which the names of Hancock, Meade, Ord and a score of others figure largely and interestingly. Hairbreadth escapes and heartrending scenes are told and depicted, and in every sense the book has been got up to fill a wanting link in the history of our State as well as of our country in general.

It is claimed that if every other book were blotted out of existence, this would reflect so completely the spirit of Pennsylvania history, its origin, progress, education, physical features and resources, and more particulary the part Pennsylvania bore in the late war, and the real questions at issue, the reader could trace nearly every material fact, and in many respects it will serve to the general reader the purpose of a library.

It is a work in which every inhabitant should feel a pride, illustrating, as it does, the glory and power of his good old Commonwealth.

The work is embellished with over 70 fine steel engraved portraits of Pennsylvania's sons, a full-page steel engraving of the "Repulse of the Louisiana Tigers," on the evening of July 2d, 1863, a steel engraving of "National Monument at Gettysburg," and four maps showing the rout of the armies from Fredericksburg to Gettysburg, and their positions on each day of the battle; all executed by the best artists in the country.

This book will sell at $6.75, $8.75 and $15, according to style of binding. A. T. Davis & Co., publishers, 723 Sansom st. Philadelphia.

TONS OF GRAPES AND THEIR USE.

It is astonishing to see large quantity of grapes of the finest quality, and large clusters, that are each year mashed up for Wine at the Vineyard of A. Speer, Passaic, N. J. Mr. Speer raises the Oporto grape; also purchases large quantities from which he makes his celebrated wine, without the admixture of alcohol or spirits. This wine is found by careful analysis to be the best wine in market for invalids and debilitated persons. It is called Speer's Port Grape Wine, and is sold by all druggists.—*Courier.* 2t

$25 cash will buy of C. M. Girton, harness manufacturer, Main street below Market, a handsome set of new buggy Harness. These harness will sell all over the country for $35. They have a silver-mounted saddle, round traces, fair leather quilted lines, and are in every respect a first-class set of "gears." They must be sold and $25 will buy them. Call early and secure a bargain.

New Prints, 8 and 10 cents, just received at I. W. Hartman's.

We notice Moyer Brothers are getting in store the largest lot of Window Glass ever brought to Bloomsburg at one time. This glass has been bought very cheap for cash and will be sold correspondingly low.

A large lot of Brass Kettles just received at J. Schuyler & Son's.

Clark & Wolf have a new line of Black Alpacas which they are selling very low.

Russel has just received a fresh supply of Apples, Bananas, Oranges, Lemons, Pine Apples, &c. Examine his stock.

Do not forget to look at the new ties at I. W. Hartman's.

A new lot of good style dark Calicoes at Lutz & Sloan's for 8 cents per yard.

Glass of superior quality for pictures a specialty at Moyer Brothers.

Wm. Morris has removed his Tailoring establishment to the rooms formerly occupied by B. Stohner, in the Exchange block, where he is fully prepared to gratify the desires and supply the wants of all his customers. July 30-2t

Clark & Wolf have the largest line of High Back Combs in town.

C. S. Furman has on hand at his Harness Emporium all kinds and styles of single and double light and heavy Harness, Fly Nets of every description, Fly Sheets, Lap Blankets and Dusters, Whips of every conceivable kind, Trunks, Traveling Bags, Valises, Shawl Straps, and in fact everything usually kept in a first-class store of this kind. Give Mr. Furman a call when in need of anything above mentioned and you will save money by so doing, as his prices are calculated to suit the times.

New Water Proof at Lutz & Sloan's.

Burt's Shoes at McKinney's only.

I. W. Hartman still keeps a nice assortment of Ladies' Shoes.

Russel is receiving fresh Watermelons, Canteloupes, Bananas, &c., daily.

Clark & Wolf are selling Hamburg Edgings very cheap.

WYOMING SEMINARY AND COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Accommodations for 200 boarders and as many day scholars. Students prepared for college, professional study, teaching and business. Thorough instruction and discipline. Banking, wholesale and retail business, railroading, etc, practically taught. Next term opens September 1st. For catalogue, containing a beautiful steel engraving of the Seminary and for illustrated Commercial Journal address Rev. D. Copeland, Principal, Kingston, Luzerne county, Pa. On commercial matters address L. L. Sprague. 6w

A Large assortment of Ladies' Ties, Hamburg Embroideries and other Fancy Goods to arrive at Lutz & Sloan's the last of this week.

A full line of Shoes at Clark & Wolf's.

Go to E. R. Furman's for anything in the Furniture line. He has reduced prices to the lowest possible figure, and his stock is of the best manufacture.

Great reduction in Dress Goods at Lutz & Sloan's. Silk Pongees 60 cents per yard and other goods equally cheap.

Just received, a fresh invoice of latest styles Children's Summer Suits at D. Yocum's. Also Men's and Boys' Clothing, all of which he is selling cheap.

Army Shoes at McKinney's.

Pewter Sand for sale at RUSSEL'S.

Try the $2.00 Gaiters at E. M. Knorr's.

Tobacco and Confectionerics, wholesale and retail by M. M. Russel.

Towanda Boots at McKinney's

Clark & Wolf have the largest Assortment of Neck Ties in town and at the Lowest Prices.

A new Cabinet Empire Sewing Machine, a beautiful article of furniture, for sale very cheap if called for soon at Cadman's.

Cheese! Cheese! Cheese! Fine assortment of Cheese at Russel's.

Lutz & Sloan have now the Largest stock of Table Linens in town and expect more on Saturday.

Go to RUSSELL'S for your Groceries. He sells for cash and will not be undersold.

Fine Shirts, Ties, Collars, &c., at McKinney's.

FARMERS, ATTENTION.—RUSSEL takes Butter, Eggs, Lard and Produce in exchange for goods.

Hosiery very cheap at Clark & Wolf's.

Go to E. M. Knorr's for the best quality of Shoes.

Granulated Sugar for sale at RUSSEL'S.

Genuine Mason Fruit Jars for sale at M. M. Russel's.

Water Proof at Clark & Wolf's.

Boots and Shoes made to order by experienced workmen at McKinney's

If you want a first class Farm Wagon,
If you want a Platform Pleasure Wagon,
If you want an Eliptic Spring Wagon,
If you want a Pleasure Wagon,
If you want your Wagon put in good trim,
If you want repairs done good with short notice, Go to J. R. FAUS.

Oat Meal for sale at Russel's. Call and try it.

When you go to Philadelphia stop at the Allegheny House, No. 812 and 814 Market street; having been recently renovated. Price only $2 per day. A. BECK,
March 19,'75-1y Proprietor.

COAL. COAL

Old Established Coal Yard.

C. W. NEAL & BRO., Wholesale & Retail Dealers in all sizes of the best qualities of Red and White Ash Coal, at the very lowest market rates. Have constantly on hand large stocks of
Domestic,
Cupola,
Blacksmith's Anthracite,
Bituminous,
and Limeburner's Coal.

Especial attention given to the preparation of coal before leaving our yards. Grain and Lumber taken in exchange for coal. Coal delivered to any part of the town at short notice. Orders left at I. W. McKelvy's store, or at our office, will receive prompt attention. Office and Yards at William Neal & Sons' Furnace, East Bloomsburg. Your patronage respectfully solicited.
COAL. [7—tf—25] COAL

If you want a good Ham,
If you want cheap and good Tea,
If you want Coffee—Java or Rio,
If you want good Canned Fruit,
If you want the best Mackerel,
If you want Sugar for the least money,
If you want the best Syrups in town,
If you want good Cigars,
If you want good Tobacco.
If you want anything in the Grocery and Provision line, go to RUSSELL'S, Main street. tf-25

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.20
Rye "	.90
Corn "	.80
Oats "	.60
Flour per barrel	7.00
Cloverseed	7.00
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	.28
Eggs	.18
Tallow	.06
Potatoes	.50
Dried Apples	.10
Hams	.16
Sides & Shoulders	.12
Lard per pound	.18
Hay per ton	20.00
Beeswax	.25
Timothy Seed	4.50

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 4.00 per Ton
No. 5 " "	$ 3.75 " "
No. 6 " "	$ 2.50 " "
Blacksmith's Lump on wharf	$ 4.00 " "
" Bituminous "	$ 6.00 " "

QUOTATIONS OF WHITE, POWELL & CO. BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 42 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA
August 4, 1875.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c	20¾	20¾
" 5-20, c. '62, M. and N	14	14¼
" " " '64, " "	15¾	16
" " " '65, " "	19	19½
" " " '65, J. and J	18¾	19
" " " '67, " "	20¾	20¾
" " " '68, " "	20¾	21
" 10-40, coupon	17¼	17¾
" Pacific 6's, cy	22	22½
New 5's, Reg. 1881	15¾	15¾
" " c. 1881	15¾	15¾
Gold	12½	13
Silver	107	109
Pennsylvania	6's	72½
Reading	7's	25½
Philadelphia & Erie	20¾	21
Lehigh Navigation	5's	6½
" Valley	6's	62½
United N. C. of N. J	120	121
Oil Creek	9½	9¾
Northern Central	29½	30
Central Transportation	45½	46
Nesquehoning	56½	56½
C. & A. Mortgage 6's, '99	104	104½

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

SUN rises 4 o'clock 55 minutes—sets 7 o'clock 5 minutes.

GOLD is now quoted at a premium of about 13-in other words green backs are about 13 per cent. below par.

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and linen paper, common and for Administrators, Executors and Trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

LET THE PEOPLE SPEAK.
MANHATTAN, KAN.

R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—Your Favorite Prescription has done my wife a world of good. She has taken nearly two bottles and has felt better the past two weeks than at any time in the past two years. No more periodical pains; none of that aching back or dragging sensation in her stomach she has been accustomed to for several years. I have so much confidence in it that I would be perfectly willing to warrant to certain customers of ours who would be glad to get hold of relief at any expense. I have tried many Patent Medicines, but never had any occasion to extol one before.

Very truly yours,
GEO. B. WHITING.

MRS. E. H. DALY, Metropolis, Ill., writes:

"Dr. R. V. Pierce—My sister is using the Favorite Prescription with great benefit."

MARY ANN FITSHIE, Lehman, Pa., writes:

"Dr. R. V. Pierce—What I have taken of your medicine has been of more benefit to me than all others and hundreds of doctors' bills."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

A. T. Stewart says the best advertising mediums he has ever found "are the old established organs of the two political parties, at the several county seats throughout the Union." "These," he says "reach every family of the least account in their several counties, and are more carefully read than any other class of journals." If Mr. Stewart's judgment is of value, there is no difficulty in deciding which paper it is for the interest of business men to advertise in. The COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, upon which this paper is partially founded, was established in 1856, and the COLUMBIAN now enjoys a wider circulation and greater prosperity than it ever did. It goes regularly into two thousand families in Columbia and adjoining counties, and by most of them is read from its first to the last line. It is the only recognized exponent of nearly five thousand Democratic voters in the county. It gives advertisements a tasty display, that makes them attractive to its patrons, thus ensuring greater certainty that they will peruse them. While its circulation is undoubtedly much the largest in the county, the advertising rates of the COLUMBIAN are no higher than those of other papers with barely half and several not one-fourth the number of subscribers. Facts like these speak for themselves. No shrewd business man will neglect to insert his advertisements in the COLUMBIAN. tf.

Many who are suffering from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who adopt this advice frequently increase the number of "drinks," and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the self-supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion or from any cause whatever, a wineglassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholesome food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that the excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all Druggists.

THE BEST PRINTING OFFICE.

The present is a good opportunity to remind the friends of the paper, and the public generally, that the COLUMBIAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE has no superior in this section, and, in some respects, is without an equal. During the last year we have completely renewed our types and made large additions, and it is no idle boast to say that we have now the Best Presses, the Best Assortment of Type, the Best Stock of Paper, Cards, &c., and the Best Workmen in the country. Our workmen are specially adapted for their places, and we make it a point to always give our customers a neat, correct and satisfactory job.—We do not claim to do work for less than others, but will warrant it to be as cheap as can be done anywhere and yield a decent profit. All who are in need of Job Printing of any kind—Plain or in Colors—will find it to their interest to give the COLUMBIAN Office a trial. We have on hand every variety of Cards, Paper, Ink, Envelopes, Tags, &c., that is likely to be called for, and can furnish any quantity or style of work on short notice. Binding to order. tf.

—o—

"They cure!" What cure? Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for a cough. Ayer's Pills for a purgative, and Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the complaints that require an alterative medicine.

—o—

A TRUE BALSAM.—DR. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is truly a balsam. It contains the balsamic principle of the Wild Cherry, the balsamic properties of tar and of pine. Its ingredients are all balsamic. Coughs and Consumption speedily disappear under its balsamic influence, 50 cents and $1 a bottle, large bottles much the cheaper.

—o—

PURIFY THE SPRINGS OF LIFE.

It is a sine qua non of health, that the sources of vitality, the "springs of life," should be free from contamination. The fluids which, by their action upon the food, transforms it into blood, and the great vital nutriment itself, must be pure, if the muscles, the bones and the brain are to be properly nourished and kept vigorous. To this end the stomach, the liver, the bowels and the kidneys should perform uninterruptedly their various functions, since if these are disturbed the vital fluids speedily become vitiated. The best, nay, the ONLY blood depurent which purifies them, by overcoming those bodily irregularities which produce them, is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The principle upon which this salutary alterative acts is as simple as it is philosophic. The origin of most diseases, and invariably those which affect the organs above mentioned, is weakness, caused by insufficient assimilation of the food. The Bitters speedily rectify the cause of the difficulty by restoring vigorous digestion, so that all parts of the physical structure are supplied with an abundance of pure, rich blood. This increases the activity of the discharging organs, and enable them to throw off the effete matter, which, rankling in the system, destroys health. This bodily refuse having been got rid of, and perfect assimilation reestablished, there is nothing to prevent a healthy and active performance of the various functions. Such being the case, it is plain that the Bitters are not only the most reliable stomachic, but an eradicant of those diseases of the liver, bowels and kidneys which contaminate the springs of life.

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E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness, attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, general weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous, trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic system, hot hands, flushing of body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequently black spots flying before the eyes with temporary suffusion and loss of sight; want of attention, etc. These symptoms all arise from a weakness, and to remedy that use E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used it. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Take only E. F. Kunkel's. Depot and office, No. 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Pemle medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. Kunkel, Sole Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth St., below Vine, Philadelphia, Pa. Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. It is sold only in $1 b ttles, with a photograph of the proprietor on each wrapper, all other is counterfeit. Sold by all druggists.

TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE.

Head and complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St. Advice free. No fee until cured. Ask for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price, $1, and guaranteed. Send for circular.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7TH, 1875,

at one o'clock, p. m., all that certain messuage, tenement and tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Mifflin, in the county of Columbia, and State aforesaid, being composed of six pieces or parcels of land, bounded and described as follows:

FIRST tract or parcel of land, beginning at a red oak corner of land of Wm. W. Brown and running thence north fifteen and three-quarters degrees, west thirty and six-tenths perches to a stone, thence south sixty-eight degrees, west thirty-seven perches to a stone; thence north twenty-one and five-sixths degrees, west seventy-four perches to a stone; thence, by land of Christian Wolf, south sixty-eight and two-thirds degrees, west thirty-two and seven tenths perches to a stone; thence, by land of the aforesaid Wm. W. Brown, south twenty-three degrees, east fourteen and five-tenths perches to a stone; thence south sixty-seven and one-fourth degrees, west ten and one-tenth perches to a corner; thence south sixty-two degrees, west one and three-tenths perches to a corner; thence south twenty-six degrees, east one and five-tenths perches to a corner; thence south sixty-eight degrees, east eight-tenths of a perch to a corner; thence south nine degrees, east three and eight-tenths perches to a corner of a building; thence south twenty-five and a half degrees, east six and one-tenth perches to a corner; thence south fifty-five degrees, east three perches to a stone corner; thence south twelve degrees, east four and seven-tenths perches to a corner; thence south thirty-two and three-quarters degrees, east four and six-tenths perches to a corner; thence south ten degrees, east one and five-tenths perches to a corner; thence south seventy-seven and three-quarters degrees, east four and five-tenths perches to a stone; thence south eighty-four and three-quarters degrees, east five and two-tenths perches to a double white oak corner; thence south sixty-eight and one-half degrees, east fifteen perches to the place of beginning, containing twenty-six acres and one hundred and eighteen perches, whereon is erected a two-story and a half

BRICK HOUSE, A BANK BARN,

Wagon House and Outbuildings.

SECOND parcel or tract of land, beginning at a red oak corner on the bank of the Susquehanna river thence south forty-three and three quarters degrees, east thirty-eight perches to stones; thence north sixty-four degrees, east nine and two-tenths perches to a rock; thence south fourteen and one-half degrees, east twelve and four-tenths perches to a stone; thence south eighteen and three-quarters degrees, west fifty-one and four-tenths perches to a stone; thence, by land of Freas Brown, south seventy-three and a quarter degrees, west seventy-one and six-tenths perches to a stone; thence, by land now or late of Abraham Hess, north fifteen and three-quarters degrees, west twenty-seven and seven-tenths perches to a stone; thence north thirty-three degrees, west forty-four perches to a stone corner on the bank of the Susquehanna river; thence, along the same, north sixty-three and a quarter degrees, east ninety one and three-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing forty-seven acres and seventy-nine perches net measure.

THIRD parcel, beginning at a pine, thence north eighty-three degrees, east six and six-tenths perches to a black oak; thence, by land of Freas Brown, south twenty-six degrees, east fourteen and nine-tenths perches to a stone; thence, by land of Henry Bellas, south seventy-eight degrees, west twenty-six and one-half perches to a stone; thence north five and one-half degrees, east twenty-one perches to the place of beginning, containing seven acres and one hundred and twenty-six perches net measure.

FOURTH parcel, beginning at a white oak, thence, by land of W. W. Brown, south eighty-six and one-half degrees, west eleven and three tenths perches to a stone; thence north twenty-three and three-quarters degrees, west eleven and six-tenths perches to a stone; thence north fifty-five and three-quarters degrees, west thirteen and one-tenth perches to a stone; thence south eighty-seven and one-half degrees, west thirty-six and six-tenths perches to a stone; thence, by land of Stephen H. Wolf, south twenty-eight degrees, east twenty-six perches to a stone; thence, by land of Samuel Snyder, north eighty-two and one-half degrees, east ninety-seven and seven-tenths perches to a corner; thence north fifteen and a quarter degrees, east eighteen perches to a corner; thence north twenty-six degrees, west five and seven-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing nineteen acres and three-fourths of a perch.

FIFTH parcel, beginning at a white oak, thence, by land of Stephen Gearhart, south eighty-nine and a quarter degrees, west one hundred and twenty-two perches to red oak; thence north thirteen degrees, west three and one-tenths perches to a corner on the bank of the Susquehanna river; thence along said river north fifty-eight and three-quarters degrees, east sixty-three perches to a corner; thence north fifty-two and a quarter degrees, east fifty-seven and three-tenths perches to a stone; thence, by land of heirs of Abraham Hess, south twenty-three degrees, east fifty-five and five-tenths perches to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres and sixty-four perches strict measure.

SIXTH parcel, beginning at a stone in a public road leading from Brown's mill to Mifflinville, thence, by the same and land of Freas Brown, south eighteen and a quarter degrees, west ten and eight-tenths perches to a stone in said road; thence south eighteen and one-half degrees, east six and four-tenths perches to a stone in the public road leading from said road to Yoke's mill; thence, by land of Jacob Brown, deceased, north seventy-seven and a quarter degrees, east ten and one-ten

Miscellaneous.

An old fogy is one who sits upon the coat tail of progress and cries, Halt! Halt!

What kind of a robbery is not dangerous? a *safe* robbery, of course,

If you dont bridle your tongue, saddle be your fate.

It is a strange fact that when people indulge in high words they use low language.

Our good actions are often worth more than their motives.

The door between us and heaven cannot be opened if that between us and our fellow man is shut.

The quantity of books in a library is often a cloud of witnesses of the ignorance of the owner.

Rigor pushed too far is sure to miss its aim, however good, as the bow snaps that is bent too stiffly.

He was one of those men, moreover, who possesses almost every gift except the gift of the power to use them.

People who brood over their sorrows are usually successful in hatching out a numerous family, and those who nurse their wrath to keep it warm are sure of a comfortable temperature of indignation.

A woman should never consent to be married secretly. She should distrust any man who has any reason to shroud in darkness the act which in his own estimation should be the crowning glory of his life.

The man who talks everlastingly and promiscuously, who seems to have an inexhaustible magazine of sound, crowds so many words into his thoughts that he always obscures and frequently conceals them.

An elevated purpose is a good and ennobling thing, but we cannot begin at the top of it. We must work up to it by the often difficult pain of daily duty—of daily duty always carefully performed.

Honesty is approved and admired by God and man—by all in heaven and by all on earth. Even the corrupt swindler, in his heart, respects an honest man, and stands abashed in his presence.

"Dan," said a little four-year old, "give me a sixpence to buy a monkey?" "We've got one monkey in the house now," replied the elder brother. "Who is it, Dan?" asked the little fellow. "You," was the reply. "Then give me sixpence to buy the monkey some nuts." The brother could not resist.

A male convict at Cheyenne obtained permission to marry a female convict; but as the man was a widower the Governor declared it was necessary first to obtain a certificate of the death of his first wife. A communication was addressed to the authorities but without any reply. The convict insisted that the ceremony should no longer be delayed, the Governor said, "But what is there to prove that your first wife is dead?" The reply of the convict was satisfactory on this point: "Why, he said, "I'm here for having assassinated her."

A Cheerful Home.

A single bitter word may disquiet an entire family for a whole day. One surly glance casts a gloom over the household; while a smile, like a gleam of sunshine, may light up the darkest and weariest hours. Like unexpected flowers which spring up along our path, full of freshness, fragrance, and beauty, so do kind words, and gentle acts, and sweet dispositions make glad the homes where peace and blessings dwell. No matter how humble the abode if it be thus garnished with grace, and sweetened with kindness and smiles, the heart will turn longingly toward it from all the tumults of the world, and a home if it be ever so humble, will be the dearest spot beneath the circuit of the sun.

And the influences of home perpetuate themselves. The gentle grace of the mother leves in the daughters long after her head is pillowed in the dust of death, and the farthery kindness finds an echo in the nobility and courtesy of some who come to wear his mantle and to fill his place.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—Coffee should never be roasted darker than a rich chestnut brown. When the color approaches to a black it gives a burned, dry flavor to the infusion.

Two ounces of common tobacco boiled in a gallon of water is used by the Chatham street dealers to renovate old clothes. The stuff is rubbed on with a stiff brush. The goods are nicely cleaned, and strange to add, no tobacco smell remains.

Do not throw away your ribbons because they are soiled. Wash them in a suds made of fine toilet soap and cold water, squeezing them quickly through. Then iron them between two cloths, with an iron not too hot.

Never put a particle of soap about your silver if you wish to retain its original lustre. When it wants polish take a piece of soft leather and whitening and rub hard. The proprietor of one of the oldest silver establishments in the city of Philadelphia says that housekeepers ruin their silver by washing it in soapsuds, as it makes look like pewter.

The proper way to live is to have no theory of food, but to eat moderately, have variety on the table, and pursue the course of a quiet gentleman who believes the pleasures of the table are among the lowest if abused.

How to Obtain Choice Butter.

1. Secure rich, clean, healthy milk—milk obtained from good cows well cared for, kindly treated, grazed upon sweet and nutritious pasturage free of weeds, and provided with an abundance of clean fresh water.

2. Drawing the milk from the cow in a cleanly manner, and setting it in an untainted atmosphere and keeping it at a uniform temperature—about 60 degrees Fahr., while the cream is rising.

3. Skimming at the proper time and before the milk becomes old and bitter or decomposed.

4. Proper management in churning.

5. Washing out the buttermilk thoroughly and working the butter so as not to injure its grain.

6. Thorough and even incorporation of pure salt and putting down in tight, clean, well-made packages—packages that will exclude, as far as possible, the admission of air.

7. Placing the butter after it is packed (if not sent at once to market) in a clean, cool, well ventilated cellar—one that is moderately dry and absolutely free from all impurities and offensive odors.

8. Cleanliness in all the operations from the time the milk is drawn to the packing and marketing the butter is of imperative necessity. Judgment and experience in manipulating the cream and working the butter must, of course be an element that is not to be overlooked nor dispensed with.—*Moore's Rural.*

For the COLUMBIAN.

ANGEL SLEEP AND ANGEL DEATH.

BY TILLIE LAUBACH.

Continued.

CHAPTER III.

After the visit of Angel Death and Angel Sleep to the land of dreams, Angel Sleep begged Angel Death to take him to the land of spirits; but Angel Death told him though he could take him to the land of Death, he could not take him in the land of spirits; but he could take him to the land so he could see dimly, darkly, as through a veil. He told him he also had a majestic light which would enable them to see quite a distance within the land of spirits, and that he would be happy to take him the next evening to the land of Death, and as much further as he could.

Accordingly, the next evening they set off together, and the distance not being very great, they soon arrived at the land of the Dead and without delay Angel Death approached an inhabitant, laid back the white covering, and Angel Sleep beheld the aged, bended, withered, decrepid clay house which the night before had held the spirit which he had seen so happy playing ball.

"Behold!" said Angel Death, this body. To-day I was bidden to carry it here and waft the spirit to the spirit land.

This body now is senseless, freed from pain.

"Ah, but," interrupted the Angel, "stop, where is the spirit, and what will eventually become of the body?"

The Angel Death held up his light. "Corruption shall put on incorruption, mortality shall put on immortality, and the wicked shall be turned into everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels."

"Now," said Angel Death, "I see by my majestic light, if this man was wicked he is turned into everlasting fire, but if good—"

"But," interrupted the Angel Sleep, "He was wicked. Had he not the marks—the stamp of iniquity? Are they not still upon his body, even though the spirit has flown? How say you if good?"

"The blood of Jesus Christ His son, it cleanseth all sin."

"Now, though this man was a sinner, though the proof is still upon the body; the spirit may have been washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb; and the body sown in corruption will be raised in incorruption. The marks of iron chains no longer upon the wrists and limbs."

"Brother," said the Angel Sleep, "I saw ere he was carried to the land of Death, he was old, feeble and decrepid, not only in body but also in mind he was scarce wiser than a child."

"And I saw, also, when his spirit was in dream land, he was as a youth of eighteen could be. How is it now in the spirit land? And also in dream land he saw and knew the lovely maiden whom you so long before carried to the land of Death. How is it now—does he again recognize her in the land of spirits? And is he there the old, old man, and she the young maiden or has his youth returned."

"Is he now wise, young and beautiful as she?"

"We will see some others," answered the Angel Death, "ere I try to positively answer your question."

Saying this the Angel Death pointed to another: "See my brother Angel Sleep," said he, "here is the body of the boy we saw in dream land a man."

"Well, said the Angel Sleep, "what is it now, and what will this beautiful body be when corruption puts on incorruption?"

"Let us look at another. There is the one whose spirit we saw in dream land so miserable, and in reality was so pure, buoyant and light-hearted."

"And what is she now?" asked the Angel Sleep. "When will you show me the spirit land?"

"Soon, soon, my Brother, but don't be impatient. See there is the lady whom we saw in dream land, but twenty-five, weeping the tears she had then shed o'er the grave of her beloved husband; but who in reality was an aged widow, almost four score."

"All those long years the dead one had not been forgotten. All those long years she had striven to meet him. 'And now,' quickly interrupted the Angel Sleep; 'Will she know him, and if she does, will she know him as a man of thirty, and she a woman of seventy?'"

"After yet awhile I will try to answer thee," said the Angel Death.

"Behold! there is still another I brought hither to-day. It is the one of whose spirit in dream land we could learn so little. Behold the tiny bit of clay. That wee, small spirit must have inhabited it."

"And what has become of that spirit so tiny, so innocent, so ignorant? Surely, Angel Death, you carried it gently, very gently to the spirit land. But what, after it has entered—will it know so little; be altogether so tiny as it was here?"

The Angel Death turned his majestic light.

"Suffer little children to come unto me for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

"What," said he Angel Sleep, of such is the Kingdom of Heaven? What meaneth this, brother Angel Death? Does that mean such tiny ones constitute the Kingdom of Heaven?"

The Angel Death still held his majestic light.

"Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life."

"Oh," interrupted the Angel Sleep, "how tiny must be the crown that will fit that small head."

The Angel Death still held his majestic light. 'And they held palms of victory in their hands."

"Oh," said the Angel Sleep, "how small beyond description, must be the palm that wee hand could hold."

The Angel Death still held his light. "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest."

"In my Father's house are many mansions."

"And they sang the songs of Moses and the Lamb."

"Well," said Angel Sleep, "I see far enough in the spirit land to perceive Heaven is not wholly made up of children, that is at least, not those who at their departure are children in body, but those of all ages. That age is neither a help nor hinderance to the Kingdom of Heaven. But tell me, brother Angel Death, which are the happiest there? And the spirit of the aged grandfather when mortality shall put on immortality, will it appear in the bended, blighted, decrepid form the body now appears? And tell me too, if babes will be such tiny things in Heaven? And, also brother Angel Death, something of those who are doomed to endless misery? Oh, I feel for them? Everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angels."

"There shall be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth."

"And the smoke of their torment shall ascend forever.

"Oh, how awful," and the good Angel Sleep shuddered

"Horrible, indeed!" said the Angel Death, "We will try to find out more as soon as possible, but now we must part for to-night. Nay, brother Angel Sleep, do not chide, duty bids it, and duty, though a cold, cold goddess, is none the less fair, so good night."

"Then good night, dear, dear brother Angel Death, good night."

(To be Continued.)

WHAT I KNOW ABOUT VEGETINE.

SOUTH BOSTON, May 9, 1870.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have had considerable experience with the VEGETINE. For dyspepsia, general debility and impure blood, the VEGETINE is superior to anything which I have ever used. I commenced to take VEGETINE about the middle of last winter, and, after using a few bottles, it entirely cured me of dyspepsia, and my blood never was in as good condition as at the present time. It will afford me pleasure to give any further particulars relative to what I know about this good medicine to any one who will call or address me at my residence, 356 Athens Street.

Very respectfully,
MONROE PARKER,
356 Athens Street.

DYSPEPSIA.

SYMPTOMS—Want of appetite, rising of food and wind from the stomach, acidity of the stomach, heartburn, dryness and whiteness of the tongue in the morning, sense of distension in the stomach and bowels, sometimes rumbling and pain; costiveness, which is occasionally interrupted by diarrhœa; paleness of the urine. The mouth is clammy, or has a sour or bitter taste. Other frequent symptoms are weak breath, palpitation of the heart, headache, and disorders of the senses, as seeing double, etc. There is general debility, langnor and aversion to motion; dejection of the spirits, disturbed sleep, and frightful dreams.

Gained Fifteen Pounds of Flesh.

SOUTH BERWICK, ME., Jan. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I have had dyspepsia in its worst form for the last ten years, and have taken hundreds of dollars worth of medicine without obtaining any relief. In September last I commenced taking the VEGETINE, since which time my health has steadily improved.

My food digests well, and I have gained fifteen pounds of flesh. There are several others in this place taking VEGETINE, all have obtained relief.

Yours, truly,
THOMAS R. MOORE,
Overseer of card room, Portsmouth Cot'n. Mills.

All Diseases of the Blood.

If VEGETINE will relieve pain, cleanse, purify and cure such diseases, restoring the patient to perfect health after trying different physicians, many remedies, suffering for years, it is not conclusive proof, if you are a sufferer, you can be cured? Why is this medicine performing such great cures? It works in the blood, in the circulating fluid. It can truly be called the *Great Blood Purifier*. The great source of disease originates in the blood; and in it resides that does not act directly upon it, to purify and renovate, has any just claim upon the public attention.

GOOD EVIDENCE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26, 1872.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—The two bottles of VEGETINE furnished me by your agent my wife has used with great benefit. For a long time she has been troubled with dizziness and costiveness; these troubles are now entirely removed by the use of VEGETINE.

She was also troubled with dyspepsia and general debility, and has been greatly benefitted.

THOMAS GILMORE,
229½ Walnut Street.

RELIABLE EVIDENCE.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine, VEGETINE, for I do not think enough can be said in its praise, for I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that it would seem as though I could never breath any more, and VEGETINE has cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as VEGETINE, and I also think it one of the best medicines for coughs and weak sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to take the VEGETINE, for I can assure them it is one of the best medicines that ever was.

MRS. L. GORE,
Corner Magazine and Walnut Streets, Cambridge, Mass.

APPREHENSION.

CHARLESTON, MASS., March 19, 1869.

H. R. STEVENS:

This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" (VEGETINE) in my family for several years, and think that, for scrofula or Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier and spring medicine it is the best thing I ever used; and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine. Yours respectfully,

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DAVID LOWENBERG.

aly 1,73-tf.

IN THE MATTER OF THE REAL Estate of Philip Miller, late of Centre township, Columbia county, deceased.

Rule on heirs to accept or refuse the Real Estate at the valuation or show cause why the same should not be sold.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Benjamin Miller, Harriet Breisch, Mary Ann Gingles, Regina Wolverton, Henry D. Knorr, committee of the person and estate of Levi Miller, a lunatic, children of said Philip Miller, deceased, and Mary Alice Hopper and Cyrus Welsh, grand children of said Philip Miller, deceased. You and each of you are hereby commanded to be and appear before the Orphans' Court of said county, to be held at Bloomsburg, on the 6th day of September, A. D., 1875, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Philip Miller, deceased, at the appraised value, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

By the Court,
E. FRANK ZARR,
Bloomsburg, July 12, 1875.-6t. Clerk.

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Apr.17,74—1y

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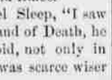

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Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For the relief and cure of all derangements in the stomach, liver, and bowels. They are a mild aperient, and an excellent purgative. Being purely vegetable, they contain no mercury or mineral whatever. Much serious sickness and suffering is prevented by their timely use; and every family should have them on hand for their protection and relief, when required. Long experience has proved them to be the safest, surest, and best of all the *Pills* with which the market abounds. By their occasional use, the blood is purified, the corruptions of the system expelled, obstructions removed, and the whole machinery of life restored to its healthy activity. Internal organs which become clogged and sluggish are cleansed by *Ayer's Pills*, and stimulated into action. Thus incipient disease is changed into health, the value of which change, when reckoned on the vast multitudes who enjoy it, can hardly be computed. Their sugar coating makes them pleasant to take, and preserves their virtues unimpaired for any length of time, so that they are ever fresh, and perfectly reliable. Although searching, they are mild, and operate without disturbance to the constitution, or diet, or occupation.

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As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

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Oct. 30,'74—tf

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Aug. 21, 74-1y. T. L. GUNTON, Proprietor.

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both of WOOD and METALLIC WARE always on hand. He is also the the sole proprietor in Bloomsburg and surrounding districts for

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By which a corpse may be surely and carefully preserved in ice for any desirable length of time. The use of the Preserver may be obtained from him at any time. Searls, Shrouds, Gloves and Mourning for Doors furnished when requested. Also, HEARSE and CONVEYANCES furnished.

☞ *Remember he is a Regular Undertaker and thoroughly understands his busines. He will not be undersold by any in Bloomsburg or in the county.*

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Dec. 11, 74—1y

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AND acknowledged the WORLD STANDARD OF THE

Fairbanks & Ewing (715) Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA

RAIL ROAD TIME TABLES

PHILADELPHIA AND READING ROAD

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NOV. 9th, 1874.

TRAINS LEAVE RUPERT AS FOLLOWS (SUNDAY EXCEPTED

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville Tamaqua, &c., 11,33 a. m

For Catawissa, 11,33 a. m. and 7,26 p. m.

For Williamsport, 6,28 a. m. and 4,06 p. m.

TRAINS FOR RUPERT LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED.)

Leave New York, 9,00 a. m.
Leave Philadelphia, 9,15 a. m.
Leave Reading, 11,35 a. m., Pottsville, 12,10 p. m. and Tamaqua, 1,30 p. m.
Leave Catawissa, 6,30 a. m. and 4,00 p. m.
Leave Williamsport, 9,20 a. m. and 5,00 p. m.
Passengers to and from New York and Philadelphia go through without change of cars.

J. E. WOOTEN,
May 8, 1874—tf. General Superintendent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

Time-Table No. 39, Takes effect at 4:30 A. M. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1874.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
12 25	8 55	1 45	.....Scranton.....	10 00	2 20	6 20
12 35	8 30	1 40	.....Dunmore.....	10 14	2 30	6 28
12 10	8 23	13 3	.....Taylorville...	18 49	2 33	6 41
11 45	8 13	1 25	.....Lackawanna...	10 17	2 41	6 50
11 30	8 05	1 16	.....Pittston.....	10 25	2 50	7 00
11 20	7 59	1 10	.....West Pittston....	10 29	2 55	7 05
11 10	7 53	1 05	.....Wyoming.....	10 34	3 01	7 11
11 00	7 48	1 00	.....Maltby.....	10 38	3 06	7 16
10 45	7 41	12 51	.....Kingston.....	10 46	3 15	7 25
8 25	7 35	12 46	.....Kingston.....	10 50	3 20	7 55
8 17	7 30	12 41	.....Plymouth June..	10 53	3 28	7 45
8 12	7 25	12 36	.....Plymouth.....	11 00	3 30	7 50
8 05	7 19	12 30	.....Avondale.....	11 06	3 36	7 58
8 00	7 15	12 26	.....Nanticoke.....	11 09	3 40	8 02
7 46	7 05	12 16	.....Hunlock's creek.	11 18	3 50	8 15
7 36	6 59	12 01	.....Shickshinny....	11 22	4 18	8 25
7 06	6 35	11 46	.....Rick's Ferry....	11 46	4 29	8 55
6 57	6 28	11 39	.....Beach Haven....	11 53	4 38	9 05
6 45	6 20	11 31	.....Berwick.....	12 1	4 56	7 00
6 32	6 13	11 22	.....Briar Creek....	12 08	5 05	7 12
6 27	6 08	11 17	.....Willow Grove...	12 12	5 09	7 18
6 20	6 03	11 11	.....Lime Ridge....	12 17	4 56	7 25
6 05	5 53	11 02	.....Espy.....	12 26	5 05	7 38
5 58	5 46	10 55	.....Bloomsburg....	12 32	5 12	7 47
5 51	5 40	10 49	.....Rupert.....	12 37	5 18	7 55
5 44	5 34	10 43	.....Catawissa Bridge.	12 42	5 24	8 02
5 40	5 30	10 40	.....Clark's Switch..	12 45	5 30	8 06
5 35	5 22	10 22	.....Danville.....	1 03	5 48	8 35
5 01	5 02	10 12	.....Chulasky.....	1 11	5 58	8 48
4 55	4 57	10 06	.....Cameron.....	1 14	6 03	8 55
4 30	4 40	9 50	.....Northumberland.	1 31	6 20	9 20
a.m.	p.m.	a.m.		p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

DAVID T. BOUND, Supt.
Superintendent's Office, Kingston, March 5, 1874.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

On and after November 29th, 1875, trains will leave SUNBURY as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Erie Mail 5.20 a. m., arrive Elmira	11.50 a. m
" " Canandaigua	3.35 p. m.
" " Rochester	5.15 "
" " Niagara	9.40 "
Renovo accommodation 11.10 a. m. arrive Williamsport 12.55 p. m.	
Elmira Mail 4.15 a. m., arrive Elmira	10.30 a. m.
Buffalo Express 7.15 a. m. arrive Buffalo	3.30 a. m.

SOUTHWARD.

Buffalo Express 2.50 a. m. arrive Harrisburg	4.50 a. m
" " " Baltimore